THE

North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1856. No. 79

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

₊ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.
The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.
The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Brincipal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail-Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN*,
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN*,
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
5. *Anson Burlingame, K. N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
1. *Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N.*, 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
2. *George R. Robbins, K. N.*, 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Philemon Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood, 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! ! Bricks! ! Bricks! ! !

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one* to *two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 45—.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Medison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.
The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.
Address me at Clinton, Miss.
E. T. HENRY.
July 1, 1856. 66—3m.

FOR SPRING TRADE.

LEATHER SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Curtier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.

MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.
Aug. 1—wtf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 4—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT on Hillsboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms apply to R. A. HAMILTON.
May 16, 1856.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with prompness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 18th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.
Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.
The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.
For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.
As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.
The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.
It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.
May 26, 1856. 54—w&swly.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—ly.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
DR. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 22 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
E. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
26—tf.

Important to Farmers.
70 PALMER'S PATENT ROTARY, FRAIL, Grain and Seed Threshing Machines for sale by John A. McMannen, South Lowell, N. C.
This Threshing Machine has gained the admiration of all who have used it. It relieves the feeder from dust and danger—being fed on the side, is not at all liable to get out of order, and will thresh 250 to 600 bushels of Wheat per day with less power than any other Thresing Machine now in use. It is admirably adapted to be driven by a gin wheel, as nothing is necessary but to move the Gin and put the Thresher in its place. Prices—No. 1, $65, No. 2, $80, No. 3, $100—delivered at Weldon, N. C.
JOHN A. McMANNEN, Agent.
Smut Machines kept constantly on hand.
June 22, 1856. 62—sw6w.

$1,000 Reward.
ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1856, WAS STOLEN OUT of the foot of my Rockaway a carpet bag containing clothing, Jewelry, and valuable papers to the amount of 25 or 30 thousand dollars. I will give the above reward for the contents of said Carpet Bag, or $500 for the delivery of the papers therein contained. W. H. NEWBY.
Washington, June 20, 1856. 62—sw3m.

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were reelected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown: Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.
TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.
This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.
The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most substantial granite building, 70x38 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, used for Turning shop, &c., and a commodious attic, where the reeling and packing are done. The Machinery—1716 spindles, with all the necessary machinery to run them, besides two extra frames with 132 spindles—is in fine order and turning off daily twelve hundred pounds (1200 lbs) yarn.
For manufacturing Cotton this location is unsurpassed in the United States. The water-power is splendid and sufficient to run thousands of spindles—help to be had 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States, and the raw material at the Mill, where a good buyer can lay in his stock 1 to 2 cts. per lb., below the N. Y. market. 2d. The Grist Mill, an excellent framed building 40 feet square on walls of stone (laid in Cement) that will stand forever.—There are five pairs of stone in the Mill—two prs. Burr's for Wheat, and three prs. Esopus' for Corn. For custom milling this point can't be excelled in N. C. It is the lowest point on the river at which there is a mill, and here we are patronized by persons 25 to 30 miles in the summer and fall months. The Mills are driven by two overshot wheels, one of which will be renewed this summer.
3d. The Saw Mill—a Circular Saw, driven by one overshot wheel, all nearly new and in fine order. The neighborhood furnishing a fair market, and timber to be had near, or floated down the river from above.
4th. One large and excellent two storied framed dwelling, 50x40 feet—the yard and garden walled in with brick and stone. One other handsomely located dwelling with 5 rooms below and 2 above stairs—eleven framed cabins for operatives and their families, two store houses, two warehouses, barns, stables, blacksmith and wood shops.
The Mill sites embrace (55) fifty-five acres, and a tract of eighty odd acres, one mile distant, for fuel, &c., will be sold with the mills.
I will sell the property on credits running from one to eight years, should the purchaser desire, and am confident that, with enterprise and good management, a profit of ten to twenty per cent. may be realized from it per annum.
Further information may be had of me, or my agents, on the premises, or by letter to
WM. S. BATTLE,
Rocky Mt., Edgecombe co., N. C.
N. B.—Until the property is sold, orders for Yarns, Plowlines, &c., directed to the undersigned, at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
W. S. BATTLE.
June 14, 1856. 60 sw2m
☞ Raleigh Register, North State Whig, Wilmington Journal and Commercial insert twice a week for two months and send bills to the Standard office.

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington to	Portsmouth,	$ 2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00
Fare from Newbern "	Portsmouth,	2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00

MEALS EXTRA.
Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.
Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
B. F. HANKS.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. 62—swt01.

SEVEN PIANOS JUST RECEIVED AND FIVE EXPECTED BY NEXT ARRIVAL AT 33, Sycamore, Corner or Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.—Our success in selling so large a number of PIANOS, (upwards of fifteen hundred,) is attributable mainly to four facts:
First. We select from known reliable Factories. 2d. We invariably pay cash for them. 3d. We keep on hand, to select from, as large an assortment, perhaps, as can be found at almost any two Northern establishments. 4th. We sell at very low prices.
To persons ordering from and leaving the selection to us, we pledge superior instruments; and in all cases, full satisfaction.
Where doubts are felt, we say, take the Piano and try it before paying for it. Our instruments are unsurpassed and we are responsible for them, and ask all who desire to purchase reliable Pianos, to give us a trial.
E. P. NASH,
Piano-Forte Dealer.
June 12, 1856. 59—1y.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.
By this Swingletree, a horse, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.
☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.
P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.
Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Stone's in store.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS PURE FOR SALE low by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

SPRING CLOTHING.
WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.
In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
W. H. W.
April 16, 1856. 43—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. ......
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches. All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.
All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.
We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.
Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 22, 1856. 27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 43—

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.
His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.
N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.
J. J. YARBROUGH.
June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!
THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.
If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a
Daguerrean Gallery
also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself he can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*
Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.
Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
O. P. COPELAND.
P. S—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—swtf

Charleston Medical Journal and Review.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
THIS JOURNAL IS ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF every alternate month. Each number comprises one hundred and forty-four octavo pages, and contains a *Steel Engraved Portrait* of a distinguished Medical man.
The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.
TERMS:
$4,00 per annum, *in advance*, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers FREE OF POSTAGE. $5,00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers.
Specimen numbers sent on application.
Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing $4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.,
Charleston, S. C.
July 3, 1856. 65—sw2t.

GLENN'S VERBENA AND MUSK WATERS. The most popular and refreshing Toilet articles for warm weather. Also Bay Rum, Cologne Extracts, Hair washes, Soaps, Pomatums Brushes, Combs, &c., &c., in great variety at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

SPEECH OF HON. L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives, July 24, 1856.

The House being in the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union,

MR. BRANCH said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: A great and vital contest has commenced, and is now raging before the people of this country. If we estimate its importance by the magnitude of the results to flow from it, such a one has not, in my opinion, occurred since the establishment of the Government. The portentous flag of black Republicanism has been raised, and around it have rallied not only the fanatical and political Abolitionists who professedly aim at the total abolition of negro slavery everywhere, but also a body of men far more dangerous, who would reach the same result by rendering odious and proscribing the slaveholder, and limiting the influence and checking the growth of those States in which negro slavery exists. Under the folds of this flag are found those who would refuse equal privileges to the citizens of the different sections of the Confederacy, and who seek to destroy the equality of the States of the Union. The party formed of such materials, and aiming at such objects, is, of course, and must always remain, strictly sectional in its organization. It has no existence out of the non-slaveholding States. But as those States have a large majority of Congress, and of the electoral college, its success in getting entire control of the Government is not at all impossible, nor, under the state of things now existing, at all improbable. I am no disunionist, nor alarmist. Nor is Mr. Fillmore. But he has warned us against the election of Fremont, and tells us that one of the consequences must be a dissolution of the Union.

MR. A. K. MARSHALL. I think the gentleman from North Carolina does not correctly state Mr. Fillmore's position. He says that, if Mr. Fremont carries out the policy of appointing none but northern men to his Cabinet, it would cause a dissolution of the Union.

MR. BRANCH. My friend from Kentucky is correct as far as he goes. But Mr. Fillmore says Mr. Fremont would necessarily take all his high officers from the North, and that such a course would dissolve the Union. I understand him to intimate very distinctly that the South ought not to remain in the Union under such circumstances. Against such a party, openly avowing such a purpose, the friends of the Union and the Constitution should be indissolubly united. Certainly nothing less than the arrant folly of the madman could produce division in the minority section at such a crisis. The noble and patriotic citizen at the North, who, scorning the demagogue cry of "slaveocracy" and "southern domination," stands upon the Constitution and fights for the Union, regardless of sections, encounters prejudices which demagogues excite against him. He maintains a cause which the ignorant and uninformed in his own section have been taught to believe hostile to their own interests. Ignorance, malice, and fanaticism taunt him as a doughface and a traitor. He withstands it all, because he is conscious of right, and fearless of consequences. But when he finds himself villified at the North, and unsupported at the South—when he sees a powerful party organization in his own section, for the avowed purpose of giving that section a preeminence over the South, and its citizens preference over the citizens of the South; and when he sees a large party at the South refusing to co-operate with him to defeat that party, because he cannot, consistently with the principles on which he has planted himself, advocate a discrimination between the foreign-born and native-born citizen, he may falter in his efforts. When he sees a large part of the South advocating a discrimination between the citizens of the country, therein differing from the black Republicans only as to the class against whom the principle is applied, may he not commence to inquire whether our aims are more justifiable and constitutional, in this respect, than those of the black Republicans? We have slaves to perform our labor, and no foreigners. The North has no slaves, and its labor is performed by foreigners. The North may claim that the Constitution guarantees to it its foreign labor as much as it guaranties to us our slave labor; and the foreign laborer being an indispensable to the North as the slave is to the South, the northern statesman may refuse to defend us from unjust discrimination so long as we insist on a discrimination against himself and his own section.—By such a course of reasoning, a large number of voters at the North, who would otherwise act with us, may be kept from the polls, or driven into the ranks of the black Republicans; whilst another large number of intelligent and influential men, disgusted or alarmed at the folly and ingratitude under the influence of which we refuse, on account of minor questions, to give an effective support to the only party which has a national organization, and holds out any hope of defeating black Republicanism, will stand aloof from the contest.

The continuance of Mr. Fillmore on the list of candidates is dividing the friends of the Constitution and the Union. Without a possibility of success, he has not friends enough in some of the northern States to make it worth while to run an electoral ticket in his favor. Without a reasonable prospect of carrying one single electoral vote, he yet has friends enough in many of those States to cancel the Democratic majorities. The whole country knows that the great bulk of the Know Nothings North have, through their convention, nominated Fremont, and that the small portion of the party who are supporting Mr. Fillmore have, under all circumstances, refused to support that gentleman. Hence, it is a well-known fact, that two thirds of Mr. Fillmore's friends at the North, if compelled to choose between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont, would vote for the former.

The joy of the black Republicans at the continuance of Mr. Fillmore in the field is not restrained even by obvious considerations of prudence and policy. As showing how they chuckle over our divisions, and what effect in their favor they expect from it, I present extracts from the two leading papers of that party:

"Such is the programme of the next presidential campaign; and we are free to confess that we are most thankful to Mr. Fillmore and his friends for having produced this result. Of course, nobody will vote for Mr. Fillmore who would not, in the existing state of affairs, have votod for the Democratic instead of the Republican ticket; and, therefere, it necessarily follows, that the third party will draw votes only from the Democratic ticket. The only question of principle involved in the next contest is the extension of slavery, by the direct legislation of Congress, into territory now free through the repeal of the Missouri compromise, made in good faith in 1820, and *resistance* to that act of bad faith.

Of course, with three tickets in the field, the triumph of those who oppose slavery extension by the General Government—oppose the violation of plighted faith and the revival of slavery agitation—and insist upon the right of the people, whether of the North or the South, to regulate their internal affairs to suit themselves without molestation from any source whatever—is placed beyond all question.

We feel assured, that in the approaching presidential contest, we, the aggrieved party of the North, will triumph.,'—*New York Courier and Enquirer, March* 26, 1856.

"The friends of free Kansas would have a hard battle this autumn if their adversaries were united; but with the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson at Philadelphia, and of men equally obsequious to slavery at Cincinnati, we ought to be able to triumph on the direct vote of the people. Should the Fillmore diversion throw the electoral vote of Pennsylvania and New Jersey to the Democratic ticket, we must take our chance in the House, where we have so recently carried the Speaker, and where we should start with the vote of thirteen States certain, and a tie in three or four others. I think our chance there would be worth that of both the opposing parties together.

The nominations just made ought to unite the North on the Republican platform, while dividing the South between the two pro-slavery parties."

New York Tribune, March 1, 1856.

The friends of Mr. Fillmore at the South should take warning; and now, before the heated feelings of partisans have supplanted the sober calculations of judgment, they should determine that no remembrance of former contests with the Democratic party shall prevent them from casting their votes for Mr. Buchanan, and appealing to their associates at the North to do likewise.

It is obvious, Mr. Chairman, that some excuse is necessary for dividing the South at this fearful juncture. Unable to deny the palpable facts to which I have alluded; compelled to admit that the Democratic party is the only party that possesses strength in every State of the Union, and can hold out any hope of uniting the patriotism of the whole country against the supporters of Fremont; and compelled, too, to admit the soundness of the principles for which the Democratic party is contending, at least so far as the questions connected with slavery are concerned, the southern supporters of Mr. Fillmore are driven to rely on a few frivolous charges against Mr. Buchanan, personally, to furnish an excuse for their extraordinary conduct. I propose to devote a few moments, and but a few moments, to their examination.

1. It is said that, forty-four years ago, he declared that if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. It is strange that persons, who have themselves always displayed such moral aversion to Democratic blood, and everything else Democratic, should urge such a charge against Mr. Buchanan. But it is not true that he ever made such a declaration. Mr. Buchanan himself, many years ago, publicly, in the newspapers, pronounced it false; and a large number of his neighbors, over their signatures, also pronounced it false. Not a particle of proof has ever been adduced to establish its truth.

2. It is said he was a Federalist. He shouldered his musket, as a private, and marched to Baltimore, to defend it against the British. If he was a Federalist, it is a pity there were not more Federalists of the same sort in the country.

3. It is said that he approved certain resolutions passed by a public meeting in Lancaster, in 1819, disapproving of slavery in the Territories. That was thirty-seven years ago. Mr. Buchanan may have been at the meeting; he may have been on the committee, and still not have approved the resolutions, as every one knows who has been in the habit of attending public meetings. Few of us whould like to be held responsible for all that was said and done at all the public meetings we have ever attended.—But, admitting that he did then approve them, he has been in public life continuously since that time. He has been a member of Congress almost constantly since the slavery agitation commenced, and not a single vote has he ever given hostile to southern institutions. Throughout all that agitation he has uniformly sustained the rights of the slaveholding States, and commanded the confidence of the purest statesmen of the South. For more than thirty years he has been conspicuously before the country as a public officer, having voted in Congress on almost every question that has ever arisen in regard to the institution of slavery; and never, until it became necessary for the Know Nothings of the South to frame an excuse for dividing the South, did any southern man charge him with being unsound on the slavery question.

If further proof were needed of the high position he occupies on this question, it will be found in his letter to the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, written shortly before his nomination, and in his letter accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and pledging himself to carry out the principles set forth in the Democratic platform.

The Lancaster resolutions date back thirty-seven years, whilst Mr. Buchanan was a mere youth, and before the slavery agitation had assumed anything like its present form. In 1838, nearly twenty years afterwards, when in the prime of life, and a candidate for Congress, and when the abolition societies at the North were at the very height of their treasonable efforts against the South, Mr. Fillmore deliberately wrote as follows to an abolition society:

BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th instant, as chairman of a committee appointed by "*The anti-Slavery Society of the county of Erie*," has just come to hand. You solicit my answer to the following questions:

1. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States?

4. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering *all* your interrogatories in the *affirmative*, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

He was elected to Congress, and throughout his whole career there uniformly voted with Giddings, Slade, Adams, and the worst enemies of the South.

Whilst Mr. Fillmore was thus cordially endorsing doctrines of the extreme Abolitionists, and, as a member of Congress, was on all occasions voting with Adams, Giddings, and Slade, Mr. Buchanan, both in Congress and at home in the midst of his constituents, was contending against these doctrines, and in favor of the constitutional rights of the South. On the 18th of August, 1838, Mr. Buchanan addressed his fellow-citizens at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on the political questions in issue in the State elections then pending. It will be observed that this speech was almost cotemporaneous with Mr. Fillmore's Erie letter; and the contrast is most striking between the broad and comprehensive views of the statesman, and the narrow and illiberal dogmas of the abolition candidate for Congress. The whole speech will be found in Niles's Register, volume 55, page 90. Mr. Buchanan said:

"There was one subject of vital importance to the peace and prosperity of the Union, which had not occupied much of the attention of the former speakers, and therefore he would make a few remarks upon it. He referred to abolition. Was Joseph Ritner (then running for Governor) an Abolitionist? This was a most interesting question. If he was, then no friend to the existence of our glorious Union ought to vote in favor of his election as Governor."

* * * * * * * * *

Before the spirit of abolitionism had been conjured up from its dark abode by political fanatics and hot-headed enthusiasts, all was comparatively peaceful and tranquil in the southern States. Slavery had been most unfortunately introduced into these States by our British forefathers. It was there at the adoption of the Federal Constitution; and this Constitution did not merely leave it there, but expressly guarantied to the slaveholding States their property in slaves, and the exclusive dominion over the question of slavery within their respective borders. Such is the clear language of the Constitution itself, and such was the construction the first Congress placed upon it. Without this solemn constitutional compact the southern States would never have been parties to the Union; and the blessings and benefits which it has conferred, and will confer, not only upon our own country, but upon the whole human race, would never have been realized. Those in the free States who determine to violate this compact must determine to dissolve the Union. The one is the necessary consequence of the other." * *

At the session of 1835-'36, (the Congress immediately preceding Mr. Fillmore's Erie letter,) the question of abolition had occupied much of the time and attention of Congress. It had been discussed in every possible aspect. Petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, got up and circulated by the anti-slavery societies, poured into Congress from the free States. This was the only mode in which the Abolitionists could agitate the question in Congress, because no fanatic, to Mr. B's knowledge, had been so mad as to contend that Congress had any power over slavery within the slave States themselves. Petitions to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia formed part of the grand scheme of agitation by which the Abolitionists expected to accomplish their purposes. Throughout the spring, summer, and autumn of 1835, a combined attempt was made upon the southern States, not only by agitation in the North, but by scattering over the South, through the post-office, and traveling agents, the vilest publications and pictorial representations. He had himself seen many of them. Their natural effect was to produce dissatisfaction and revolt among the slaves, and to intice their wild passions to vengeance."

He then goes on to depict the horrors of servile insurrection, and to denounce the abolitionists:

"Under the influence of the feelings excited by these causes, the Southern members of Congress reached Washington in December, 1835. Many of them, with sorrow and anguish of heart, declared that if the southern States could not remain in the Union without having their domestic peace continually disturbed by the attempts of the abolitionists, the great law of self-preservation would compel them to separate from the North. Immediately after the commencement of the session, and throughout its continuance, the abolitionists, intent upon their object, sent immense numbers of petitions to Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, couched in language calculated to exasperate the southern members." (It was under these circumstances that Mr. Fillmore wrote his Erie letter.) "What did they ask? That in the District, ten miles square, ceded to Congress by two slaveholding States, and surrounded by them, slavery should be abolished."

He then goes on to denounce in strong language the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and concludes this branch of the subject, as follows:

"Impelled by these motives, the Senate, upon his motion, after the petitions had been received, rejected the prayer of the petitioners by a vote of thirty-four to six, and refused to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." * * * * "Thus stood the question on the 4th of July, 1836, when Congress adjourned. The members of Congress from the slaveholding States and their constituents had a right to expect peace. The question had been fully discussed, and deliberately decided by overwhelming majorities, and the South had reason to hope that the minority would acquiesce, at least for a season, in the will of a majority."

But Mr. Fillmore and the abolition societies at the North would not allow peace and quiet to the South, but persisted in an agitation of the question which has repeaiedly brought the Union to the brink of destruction. Where is the friend of Mr. Fillmore who will ever again charge Mr. Buchanan with unsoundness on this question?

4. It is said Mr. Buchanan is favorable to fillibustering; and the manifesto of the Ostend conference is cited as proving that he favors attempis to acquire the Island of Cuba by that means. Mr. Buchanan's letter accepting the nomination utterly refutes any such charge. In it he says:

"Should I be placed in the executive chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy as well as our most imperative duty."

From a statesman of his conservative character, whose experience in the conduct of our foreign affairs is unequaled, and whose prudence is proverbial, no such declaration would be needed to satisfy the country that in his hands its peace and honor would be equally safe.

The manifesto of the Ostend conference declared that the posession of the Island of Cuba was of great importance to the commerce and the security of this country; that our government ought to acquire it by purchase, if possible, and could afford to give for it a very high price; that if Spain should refuse to sell it to us, it ought to become the fixed policy of this government, that in no event would we permit it to pass into the hands of a maritime power, commanding, as it does, the whole of our southern coasts on the Atlantic and the Gulf, and shutting up the whole of our Gulf States, including the mouth of the Mississippi, in the event of war between us and the power possessing it. Such were the sentiments I avowed to my own constituents.—And I go further and say, that if Spain should attempt to pursue such a course with the island as to render it a dangerous neighbor to us, the great law of self-preservation would imperatively demand of us to interpose and prevent it. If there is a party in this country entertaining different sentiments, I would like to hear them avowed.

Whilst Mr. Fillmore was President, the best appointed and most formidable fillibustering expedition that was ever fitted out from our shores left the Mississippi river almost, if not quite, without opposition from the government. It was that led by Lopez for the conquest of the Island of Cuba. I do not censure Mr. Fillmore for it. He no doubt did all he felt justified in doing to arrest it. He issued his proclamation warning the adventurers that they need not expect the aid of their government if they met the fate they might reasonably expect. That was doing no more than it was strictly his duty to do, both as a faithful President and a benevolent individual. But the then editor of the Union, Andrew J. Donelson, now the candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Fillmore, thought otherwise, and day after day, through the columns of the Union, denounced Mr. Fillmore for "truckling subserviency" to Spain, and for pusillanimously abandoning American citizens to Spanish vengeance. Indeed, of all the violent abuse heaped on Mr. Fillmore by Mr. Donelson, through the Union, none was more unqualified and more bitter than that founded on Mr. Fillmore's attempt to suppress fillibustering.

5. It is charged that in his speech on the independent Treasury, Mr. Buchanan contended that ten cents per day was sufficient wages for a laboring man. It is a sufficient reply to this to say, that no such thing is in that or any other speech of Mr. Buchanan; and his enemies, having been repeatedly challenged to point it out, have not been able to do so. The whole basis of the charge is that he advocated the independent Treasury. The enemies of that measure contended that it would reduce the wages of labor; Mr. Buchanan denied it. The measure has been the law of the land for ten years, and experience has shown that Mr. Buchanan was correct. The wages of labor and prices of labor have never been so high, nor the country so exempt from disastrous commercial revulsions, as they have been under the operation of the independent Treasury.

6. The charge of bargain and intrigue against Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay, in his lifetime, and his friends, including Prentice, his biographer, having exonerated Mr. Buchanan from all that was improper in that matter, it is too late to found on it a new charge, at least without some new evidence.

These frivolous charges are only intended, as I remarked just now, to excuse the Know Nothings for dividing the South, and to draw off public attention at the South from exposure brought upon the Know Nothing party by the proceedings of this Congress, and the verification of every charge made by us against it last summer.

But I do not intend to be placed on the defensive, nor by any such clatter of small-arms, to be drawn off from the exposure of the misdeeds of "the order" of this Congress. Let us briefly trace its origin and history.

In the presidential election of 1852, the friends of Gen. Scott made the most desperate efforts to secure the votes of the Romae Catholic and foreign-born population of the country. Gen. Scott himself wrote letters, and made speeches throughout that portion of the country in which they are numerous, abounding in fulsome flattery snd disgusting adulation of those classes, and affected a fondness for "the rich Irish brogue" and "sweet German accent," which no pelting storm nor howling wind could ever prevent him from distinguishing from the coarse and vulgar English of the native-born American. In a speech at Cleveland he said:

"Fellow-citizens—when I say fellow-citizens I mean native and adopted citizens as well as all who intend to become citizens of this great and glorious country—I thank you for the enthusiastic reception you have given me. (Cheers.) But there is one thing I regret in visiting this beautiful city, and that is, the rain. I was pained that, while I was comfortably sheltered in a covered carriage, you should have been exposed to rain and mud.

Fellow-citizens, I have thought a man could hardly call himself a citizen of this great country without passing over these great lakes, of which this is justly celebrated as the most beautiful of the whole West. ('You are welcome here,' from an Irishman.) I hear that rich brogue—I love to hear it; it makes me remember noble deeds of Irishmen, many of whom I have led to battle and to victory. (Great applause.")

If in this ardor he did not actually vituperate the natives of the country, their exploits as soldiers, their virtue as citizens, and the simple vigor of their language, were overlooked, and despised, and the Irishman or German who had "passed over these great lakes" was, in his estimation, a better citizen than a native of my State who had never seen them.

In that celebrated letter in which he accepted the nomination," with the resolutions annexed," he declared that, if elected to the Presidency, he would favor such a change in the naturalization laws as would "give to all foreigners the rights of citizenship who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships or in our land forces," thus proposing to give to a foreigner, who had served one year in the Mediterranean, or on the coast of Africa, or in Mexico, who had never been in this country, nor attended an election, and who of course had no opportunity to learn anything of our laws and customs, the full rights of citizenship. He proposed to let such a foreigner vote the very first day his foot over trod on American soil. Nine tenths of those who are now so clamorous for "Americans to rule America" were the warm friends of General Scott, defended this letter from the attacks of the Dmocrats, and gave to the people as many assurances of his soundness as they now give of the soundness of Mr. Fillmore. So much for the foreigners in 1852.

The Roman Catholics were equally counted. One of the reasons urged by those who are now Know Nothings against the election of General Pierce was, that the State in which he lived (New Hampshire) excluded them from office. The Louisville Journal, then one of the leading Scott papers, and now one of the leading Know Nothing organs, said:

"They (the American people) will not consent that the New Hampshire Democracy, who recently voted, by an overwhelming majority, in favor of Catholic disability to hold office, shall have the honor to give a President to the nation. They would greatly prefer that this honor shall be accorded to some State not disgraced by such abominable bigotry."

General Pierce's friends proved that he was opposed to excluding Roman Catholics from office on account of their religion, and that he had done all he could to get the disability removed; thereupon the same editor said:

"If that was all that General Pierce could say or do towards reliving New Hampshire of a *disgrace that causes her to be regarded with scorn by every liberal minded man in the United States and in the world*, we ask if he is fit to be President?"

The constitution of North Carolina had, at one time, like that of New Hampshire, contained a clause excluding Catholics from holding office. I find in the National Intelligencer of 4th September, 1852, a defense of Governor Graham, the candidate for Vice President, against what was then considered by his friends a most heinous charge—a suspicion that he was in favor of excluding Catholics from office. I read from it an follows:

"GOVERNOR GRAHAM AND RELIGIOUS TESTS.—Several of the Democratic presses, perceiving that their candidate for the Presidency is likely to be prejudiced by the odious religious test in the constitution of New Hampshire, affect to believe that Governor Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President, is not as tolerant as he should be, and one of them has even gone so far as to declare that Mr. Graham was opposed to the reform in the constitution of North Carolina, by which a similan restriction was abrogated." * * * * "In an address to the people dated June, 1833, while the election of Governor Graham was pending, they (his friends) declared that it was a 'disgrace to any free people to tyrannize over the consciences of others,' and pronounced the obnoxious provision 'an odious restriction upon conscience.'"

The article quotes, in his further defense, an address signed by Governor Graham and others, dated January, 1834, as follows:

"The thirty-second article of the constitution excludes from civil office all who may deny the truth of the Protestant religion. This has no practical effect, for the plain reason that there is no tribunal established by the constitution to determine a man's faith. It is an odious badge of prejudice, which the enlightened liberality of the present day should scorn to wear. It is an unjust imputation against the Catholics of this State to attach to them any such disqualification. The patriotism, personal virtues, and ability, and the disinterested public services of a single individual in the State, brand with falsehood the idle fears that are implied by this paper restriction. How far it is consistent with the spirit of Protestantism itself—how far it is compatible with the bill of rights, which declares 'that all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience,' we leave to that bigotry which would perpetuate this stigma."

Up to this period Catholics and foreigners were in high favor. In two years from that time we find these same persons swearing voters, on the Holy Bible, to exclude from all offices all Roman Catholics, and even those having Roman Catholic wives or parents; inflicting on the rebellious member who should vote for a Catholic, or continue one in office under him," cruel and unusual punishments," such as the Constitution forbids the courts to inflict, and such as no humane juryman would prescribe for a thief or a robber; posting him from council to council as a liar and a traitor, as a dangerous and outlawed runaway negro would be posted from cross-road to cross-road; demanding of every true and faithful "brother" to shun and despise him, and to use every possible effort to reduce him and his family to beggary and starvation. The foreigners and Roman Catholics refused to take the bait held out to them, and, as was alleged by General Scott's friends, generally voted for General Pierce—thus proving that, as a class, they are not so easily duped by politicians and misled by demagogues as the Know Nothings allege.

Having wooed warmly, General Scott's friends hated intensely the classes who had thus, innocently on their part, been made the object of so much lust. The same individuals who had endeavored, two years before, to bring about such a change in the naturalization law as to permit a foreigner to be naturalized on one year's service in the Army or Navy, proposed, in 1854, that no foreigner should ever be permitted to vote. And those who, in 1852, had contended that General Pierce ought not to be elected President, because his State retained in its constitution a clause excluding Catholics from office, endeavored, in 1854, with just as much appearance of sincerity, to convince the people that to permit Catholics to hold office was in effect to place the country under the dominion of the Pope of Rome.

Such was the origin of the party; and there is too much reason to believe that it arose more from spite and disappointment, than from solicitude about our institutions or our religion.

The party sprang up in the North just previous to the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill in May, 1854. In the midst of the excitement produced by the passage of that bill, the election for members of the present House took place; and availing itself thereof, it defeated the Democratic party in every Northern State. Of the one hundred and forty-three members of this House from the North, ninety-one were elected as Know Nothings; and of these ninety-one, *seventy-five* voted for Mr. Banks, also a know nothing, for Speaker. Every black Republican voted with them; not a single Democrat voted for him. A list of the names have been read on this floor in April last, by my friend from Tennesse, [Mr. Smith] and properly corrected, I will append it to my printed speech as authentic.

On the 26th January, the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. DUNN,] now at the head of the Fillmore electoral ticket in that State, introduced into this House the following resolution, which, it will be observed, goes futher than the Black Republican platform:

"*Resolved*, That said restriction (the Missouri compromise) ought to be restored, as an act of justice to all the people of the United States, as a proper vindication of the wisdom, patriotism, and plighted honor of the great statesmen who imposed it, and as a necessary and certain means of reviving that concord and harmony among the States of the Amercan Union which are essential to the welfare of our people, and the perpetuity of our institutions."

On this resolution, every Democrat in the House voted "No." Only three northern Know Nothings voted against it—eighty-eight of them, with all the Black Republicans, voting for it, or absent.

On the bill to admit Kansas into the Union on the revolutionary Topeka constitution, got up by the Free-Soil party in that Territory, the vote was about the same. All the Black Republicans, and all the northern Know Nothings, except seven, voting for its admission; and all the Democrats, except one, voting against it.

It was known to well-informed persons at the South, at the time these individuals were elected to Congress, that they were Free-Soilers, and that on Free-Soil principles they had defeated sound national Democrats. But the elections were pending in the South; and the fact was boldly and unblushingly denied by the Know Nothings, in the full trust that the rottenness of their associates could not be exposed until it was too late to affect our elections. I happen to have before me the North Carolina Star, the newspaper organ of "the order" in my State, for March 17, 1855, in which I find the following editorial:

"NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—An election was held in New Hampshire, on the 12th, for Governor, members of the Legislature, Congress, &c., and, from the returns already received, there is no doubt of the entire success of the American party.

"Of the members of the Legislature, the Know Nothings have elected one hundred and twenty-three, the Democrats twenty-nine, and the Whigs three, so far as heard from. All the Know Nothing members of Congress are said to be elected. Remember this is Mr. Pierce's State, and may, therefore, be regarded as an abandonment of the firm of Pierce, Forney, Seward & Co. This American victory occurred on the same day the Virginia American candidate was nominated. The former may be taken as a precursor of the result of the latter."

The members of this House whose election was thus greeted in a southern State, are among the most unwavering of the Free-Soil majority; and the next thing we heard of that glorious Know Nothing Legislature was, that it had elected John P. Hale, and another like him, to the United States Senate.

Such were the means resorted to to blind the people of the South to the appalling dangers into which Know Nothingism was precipitating the country, and the South in particular. Is not the charge, made last summer, that the triumph of Know Nothingism at the North was the triumph of Abolitionism, fully proven by every test vote yet taken in this House? And "the end is not yet." Day by day the country is being precipitated towards revolution by the blind and frenzied Free-Soil fanaticism of the Know Nothing majority of this House. Even now we are threatened with a consummation of the fell purpose to paralyze the Government of the country by refusing supplies to carry it on, unless the Democratie Senate and Democratic President will permit this House to dictate legislation incompatible with the peace of the country, if not destructive of the Union. The gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. DUNN,] who stands at the head of the Fillmore electoral ticket of his State, openly proclaims that he will never agree to appropriate a dollar to carry on the Government, unless it is coupled with the restoration of the Missouri restriction. It will not be forgotten how boldly it was denied last summer, and with what assurance it was declared by the initiated, that a third degree Know Nothing could not be an Abolitionist.

"The order" having proved so potent a lever at the North for raising into power the broken-down politicians of a defeated party, it was seized on at the South as a means of performing the same office for a large number of aspirants, who, under every other name, had been rejected by the people of that section. It came silently and secretly; and until long after its establishment, and its lodges had been organized in every county, and in almost every neighborhood, we were ignorant of its existence among us. I, myself, at the moment it was achieving, and until long after it had achieved the exploits at the North which filled this House with Abolitionists, entertained no more suspicion of its existence in our midst than I have at this moment that Massachusetts emigrant aid societies are established in the city of my residence. It not only came secretly, but it came under the guise of an association, no way interfering in politics, except to prevent a repetition of the discreditable scenes to which I have alluded, as having occured in 1852. Its friends professed to eschew all offices and promotion for themselves: denounced "the wild hunt after office, which characterizes the age," and bewailed "the purer days of the Republic, when office sought the man, and not man the office." Such professions of moderation and disinterestedness disarmed suspicion. Thousands joined it who withdrew on ascertaining that, whilst the pretext was to keep foreigners and Roman Catholics out of office, the real object was to keep out Democrats; and that whilst ostensibly declining all offices for themselves, their main fundamental principle—the one which could never be violated by "a brother" with impunity—was a preference of themselves and one another, not only for every office, but for every employment in the country.

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

For the Standard.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY DAVIE LODGE, No. 51, I. O. O. F.

MOCKSVILLE, Aug. 16, 1856.

WHEREAS, We have just heard with much sorrow of the sad and sudden demise of our brother, Geo. Wilson, under circumstances peculiarly distressing and afflictive to his family and friends. Therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply and sincerely deplore the unexpected and distressing event, that has cut him off in the midst of his strength and usefulness, and deprived this Lodge of an active, zealous and esteemed member.

Resolved, That we most heartily condole and sympathize with his bereaved and stricken children who are deprived thus suddenly of a kind and affectionate father, while still mourning the fresh loss of a mother.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Lodge are due and are hereby freely tendered to the brethren of Hebron Lodge, No. 55, of Missouri, for their kind and benevolent attention as shown to our deceased brother and his afflicted daughter.

Resolved, That as some slight token of our sense of our loss the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning on their left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the children of our deceased brother and to Hebron Lodge, No. 55, Missouri, and that they be published in the N. C. Standard and the papers of Salisbury, N. C.

J. F. MARTIN, N. G.

J. M. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

For the Standard.

HALL OF OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 37, I. O. O. F.
Smithfield, Friday even., Aug. 15, 1856.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His wise and inscrutable Providence to remove from among us a worthy member and N. G. of this Lodge. Therefore,

Resolved, That the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., have heard with feelings of profound grief of the death of their well-beloved brother, Parker R. Tomlinson.

Resolved, That they tender to the relatives of the deceased brother the assurances of a heartfelt fraternal condolence, in the bereavement they have sustained.

Resolved, That they wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his relations, and also to the North Carolina Standard and Live Giraffe for publication.

JOHN P. SANFORD, Secretary.

FILLMORE AND SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—The Alexandria Sentinel has displayed a commendable patience in following Fillmore throughout his electioneering tour. We went no farther than Albany, and consequently did not detect that particular expression in the Lockport speech which the Sentinel produces in proof of Fillmore's endorsement of Squatter Sovereignty. Certainly Fillmore's language is no better than Buchanan's, as every candid person will concede:

[From Mr. Buchanan's letter of Acceptance.]	[From Mr. Fillmore's Lockport speech.]
"The people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide whether slavery shall or shall not exist within her borders."	"His rule was that the people of the several States should regulate their domestic concerns in their own way, but they had no right to interfere with the affairs of each other, or of the Territories. *The people of the Territories should be protected in regulating their own concerns, independent of foreign influence from any quarter.* These are my views, and I have never hesitated to express them whenever they have been desired."

Now, all we have to do is, to turn the Whig's argument on Buchanan's letter, against this passage from the Lockport speech, and Fillmore stands convicted of Squatter Sovereignty. What says our neighbor?

A FREMONT KNOW NOTHING.—At the State Convention of mock Republicans, held in Blooming, Ill., some time since, the President of that body, John W. Palmer, made a speech in which he said: "I think that the privilege of living under the government of the United States, and enjoying the rights and privileges of a citizen of a free republic, should be sufficient for any foreigner, without the right to hold office."

SOUTH LOWELL
Male Academy and Medical School.
ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.
Rev. JESSE P. BAGBY, A. B., Principal.
Mr. JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., Associate.
Mr. A. C. BAGBY, Assistant.
Mr. EDWARD M. SCOTT, M. D., Principal of the Medical School.

THE FALL SESSION OF THE MALE ACADEMY will commence on the 10th day of July. The corps of Instructors has been increased. The character of the School is so well known that extended comment is deemed unnecessary. Suffice it to remark that its locality compares favorably with any in the State, both in regard to health and morals.

Both Trustees and Teachers feel it their duty to inculcate sound morality and correct general views of religion, yet at the same time they will take especial care that nothing is taught that is at all sectarian. While the Teachers propose going over the same ground usual in first class Academies, they deem it of much more importance that their instruction should be *thorough* than *extensive*. Every effort will be made to induce fondness for study, and to check vicious propensities.

TERMS.—Tuition in English Department, $12 : 50, and in the Classical, $15 : 00 per session. A contingent fee of $1 is required of each student. Good board can be obtained, convenient to the Academy, for $7 : 50 per month. The Associate Principal of our school is a native of North Carolina, and a graduate of Hampden Sydney College, Va. The Principal is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of Randolph Macon College. His brother, the Assistant, comes highly recommended, from the Junior Class of Randolph Macon College.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Will commence on the 15th of July. The mode of instruction will be by Lectures, Examinations, and Medical Conversations. Each Student will be required, at such times as may be designated by the Principal, to write essays in the various branches of Medicine, and will be practiced in applying bandages for fractures, &c. and in the use of Surgical Instruments.

Dr. Scott will exhibit and explain the various kinds of Surgical Instruments, and also aparatus for the adjustment of fractures and dislocations, and as occasion requires, drawings and charts for illustrations in Anatomy and in the Practice of Medicine. In winter an opportunity will be given for exercise in Practical Anatomy. Instead of speaking more fully of our Medical School, we append a notice of it by Dr. Richard Blacknall, whose well known character as a Physician enables him to appreciate the importance of such facilities for Medical Instruction as we propose to offer. Proper moral deportment will of course be expected of gentlemen who may attend the Medical School.

TERMS.—The usual rates fixed by the Medical Profession—$100 per annum. Rates of board as above stated.
Rev. JOHN A. McMANNEN, Chairman.
Rev. H. ARNOLD,
Mr. JOHN B. LEATHERS,
Mr. WILLIAMS HARRIS,
Col. D. C. PARRISH, Secretary.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Scott's Medical Class to young men who may wish to read Medicine. Dr. Scott is a native of Orange county, N. Carolina. He has been for several years Demonstrator in the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., where, of course, he had all the advantages of becoming eminently qualified for taking charge of a medical class. Dr. Scott's class, on account of the opportunities afforded by him, for exercises in Practical Anatomy, will be in advance of those who take the ordinary course, before attending Letures for graduation; as the anatomy of the soft parts, or Practical Anatomy is generally neglected.
RICHARD BLACKNALL, M. D.
June 15, 1856. 1129—w2m.

Sale of Land, Mills, Negroes, &c.

PURSUANT TO A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED to me on the 17th of day of April, 1855, by Jacob Strickland, of Nash Co., N. C., for purposes therein specified, I shall proceed to sell, on Wednesday, the first day of October, 1856, at the residence of the said Jacob Strickland, the following property, or as much thereof as will satisfy said Trust, cost, &c., viz: Fifteen likely negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; the tract of land on which the said Strickland now resides, situate and lying on the South side of Tar River, adjoining the land of E. H. Morgan and others, 16 or 18 miles below Louisburg, containing about one thousand acres. There is situated in a beautiful grove, on the said tract, a two-storied dwelling house, with six or eight rooms, a porch in front, and piazza in the rear,—other necessary houses in and about the yard and grove; also a well of good water in the yard. The upland on said tract is adapted to the culture of tobacco and wheat, and other grain. There is also one or two hundred acres of river and creek low grounds on this tract, and Turpentine boxes on the upland sufficient to employ several hands. One other tract of land on the North side of Tar river adjoining the land of Britton Wood and others, containing two hundred acres. All of said tract is upland, with several thousand turpentine boxes on it. Also one other tract of land on the North side of Tar river, adjoining the land of J. B Rice and others, containing, by estimation, two hundred acres, on which is a manufacturing wheat and corn mill, and a saw mill. Said mills are very profitable when properly managed. There is also on said tract a mill site on Tar river, convenient to remove the fixtures of the mills from where they now stand, at small expense, which would make them very valuable. Also horses, cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, tools, &c.

A credit will be given on the land, the purchaser giving bonds with good security. The negroes will be sold for cash. The sale will continue from day to day until the Trust is satisfied.

The aforesaid property can be sold privately by application to me.
WASHINGTON HARRIS, Trustee.
Louisburg, N. C. Aug. 11, 1856. 1145—wtds.

FALL RACES.—WARRENTON COURSE.

The Races over the Warrenton, N. C., Course are postponed until the 21st October, instead of the time advertised, on account of the Broad Rock and Petersburg Races.

A two year old stake now open, to be run on the 1st day of the races, $200 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race, now one entry, mile heats.

FIRST DAY.—Sweepstake for colts and fillies that never won a race, mile heats, $100 entrance, half forfeit—to name and close by the 15th day of September. Now two entries.

SECOND DAY.—Jockey Club Purse for $400, 3 mile heats, entrance $20.

THIRD DAY.—Jockey Club Purse of $800, 3 mile heats, entrance $25.

FOURTH DAY.—Proprietor's Purse of $200, 2 mile heats, entrance $20.

The Proprietor pledges himself to have the old Track in elegant order, with new buildings. New Stables furnished Race Horses gratis.
By order of the Club,
P. J. TURNBULL, Sec'y.
GEN. M. T. HAWKINS, Prop'r & Treasurer.
August 9, 1856. 1145—w4w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE County.—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856.—Ira Beckwith vs. Elizabeth Ryals.—Original Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Elizabeth S. Ryals, has absconded or so conceals herself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Elizabeth S. Ryals to come forward and plead or replevy at or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-House in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, or the property levied upon will be condemned to the use of the plaintiff's claim.

Witness: John C. Moore, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Raleigh, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1856
JNO. C. MOORE, Cl'k.
August 11, 1856. 1145—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE County.—Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1856.—John Adams vs. J. J. Ryals and Elizabeth S. Ryals.—Original Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, J. J. Ryals and Elizabeth S. Ryals, have absconded or so conceal themselves that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them: It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendants to come forward and plead or replevy at or before the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Raleigh, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, or the property levied upon will be condemned to the use of the plaintiff's claim.

Witness: John C. Moore, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Raleigh, the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1856.
JOHN C. MOORE, Cl'k.
August 11, 1846. 1145—w6w.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye.

GRAY, RED OR RUSTY HAIR DYED INSTANTLY to a beautiful and Natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to hair or skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye. Prejudice against Dying the Hair and Whiskers is unjust, as it would be against covering a bald head with a wig.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair-Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233, Broadway, N. Y.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers.

☞ The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each bottle, of
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,
233 Broadway, New York.
For sale in Raleigh by PESCUD & GATLING.
April 21, 1856. 44—wly.

EMIL ROSENTHAL,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK AND Baltimore, and added to his already extensive stock, the latest styles of READY MADE CLOTHING, and GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS; including a fine assortment of *Shirts, Cravats, Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters.*

Coats, from 75 cents up to $30 00
Pants, " 75 " " 10 00
Vests, " 75 " " 8 00

And everything else in proportion. In fine goods, I cannot be beaten as regards quality or price; and all goods are *warranted*. All I ask is a call before purchasing. To country merchants, I am prepared to sell goods at New York wholesale prices. My motto is not to be outdone. New goods received every week.
E. ROSENTHAL.
On Market Square, corner of Wilmington St.
Raleigh, March 25, 1856. 1118—w6m.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1856.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District,	WM. F. MARTIN,	of Pasquotank,
2nd, "	W. J. BLOW,	of Pitt.
3rd, "	M. B. SMITH,	of New Hanover,
4th, "	GASTON H. WILDER,	of Wake,
5th, "	S. E. WILLIAMS,	of Alamance,
6th, "	THOS. SETTLE, JR.,	of Rock'ham.
7th, "	R. P. WARING,	of Mecklenburg.
8th, "	W. W. AVERY,	of Burke.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two houses of Congress: I do, therefore, by this my proclamation convene the said houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Thursday, the 21st day of August, inst., hereby requiring the respective senators and representatives then and there to assemble to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the [SEAL.] United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the independence of the United States the eighty-first.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By order:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

It will be seen from the foregoing proclamation, says the Washington Union, that the President has felt it to be his duty, in view of the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations for the army, to convene Congress to meet again on Thursday next. No one who thinks of the disastrous consequences of disbanding the army under existing circumstances can fail to see the necessity for this measure. The constitution imposes upon the President the solemn duty of seeing that the laws are executed, and to this end provides him with a military force for the common defence and security of the country. But Congress has failed to provide the means of supporting the men who compose the army. The constitution does, however authorize the President, on extraordinary occasions, to convene Congress; and as this is the only remedy in his hands for securing the means of maintaining the army, and, through that branch of the service, of preventing disastrous consequences, he has promptly and wisely resorted to it.

A resort to this extraordinary remedy, continues the Union, has been forced upon the Executive by the persistance of a portion of one house of Congress in a measure which we have again and again characterized as factious and revolutionary. It has been persisted in with a full knowledge that it would defeat all appropriations for the army, and thus leave the public peace unprotected, or of requiring an extra session of Congress. The revolutionary measure had no legitimate connexion with an appropriation bill. The two houses agreed on the appropriation bill proper, but the House insisted on annexing an unusual and unconstitutional condition to the bill, and persisted in it until, finally, a factious minority resorted to the means of defeating the bill which we detail in another article. We have now a practical illustration of the spirit which actuates the republican leaders. It can no longer be questioned that they are resolved to rule or to ruin the government. It is not necessary to conjecture whether the same spirit will not produce the same result at the extra session. That is a matter for Congress. The President has his duties to perform under the constitution, and he has resorted to the only power that he possesses to see the laws executed and the peace of the country preserved. If the House of Representatives choose to persevere in their effort to coerce the Senate and the President, and by that means prevent the execution of the laws and the maintenance of peace, the responsibility will rest where it properly belongs. The President has done his duty; the Senate has done its duty, and will do it again; the House has taken one perilous step in revolution, and it remains to be seen whether it will be repeated.

A dispatch dated Washington, Aug. 20, says: It is thought that the majority of both Houses of Congress are here, but not enough to engraft Kansas restrictive proviso or the army bill. The extra session will not probably last beyond Saturday, and may terminate on Thursday (the 21st.)

ANSON AND UNION.—We learn from the Sheriff of Union that Mr. Myers, K. N., beats Dr. Terry, Dem., 2 votes for the Senate in Anson and Union. We were misled by a correspondent in stating that there was a tie between them. The impression was that they were tied until the official vote was compared.

☞ The senior editor is absent—gone to Sampson to inspect the huckleberry crop, &c. Look out for a first rate paper next week, as *we* preside.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

1500 TO 2,000 DEMOCRATS REJOICING.

BARBECUE, TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION, TRANSPARENCIES, &c.

The 20th of August, 1856, will long be remembered by both the Democrats and Know Nothings of Wake and adjoining Counties—by the former with pride and pleasure, and by the latter with awful retchings of the stomach, wretchedness of mind, and comical contortions of physiognomy.

The celebration commenced at four o'clock in the morning with the firing of cannon and the shouts of Democracy. A band of music at the Depot of the N. C. Railroad greeted our guests from the East and the West, on the arrival of the cars. At eleven o'clock a procession was formed, headed by the band of music, and marched to the old Baptist Grove.—There were from 1500 to 2,000 persons in attendance, and but for the inclemency of the weather on the preceding day, the number would have been much larger.

Capt. J. Q. DeCarteret acted as Chief Marsbal of the day, assisted by Wm. E. Alley, and both performee their duties well.

Arrived at the grove, the assemblage was addressed first by Gov. Bragg, in a brief but very happy speech. He was almost drowned with applause. Even the sight of the gallant standard-bearer of Democracy, emerging from the smoke of the battle with 13,000 majority, excited an enthusiasm spontaneous and uncontrolable, and the air was rent with loud shouts and deafening applause.

Hon. S. P. Hill, of Caswell, was next called on, who responded in a stirring and eloquent speech. Thos. Loring, Esq., editor of the Wilmington Commercial, next made a very sensible, eloquent and effective speech. We would like to notice some of his "ten strikes," but have not time to do so at present. He took his seat amid the most vociferous applause.

James H. Jordan, Esq., of Virginia, was next called on, and enchained the audience for about an hour with one of the best speeches we ever listened to. His arguments were powerful, his reasoning close, and his logic sound. He came as a stranger in our midst, but the best wishes of many warm Democratic hearts will follow him back to his home in the Old Dominion.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jordan's speech, the dinner was announced, and all partook of a bountiful barbecue.

After dinner, Mr. S. E. Williams, the elector for the 5th District, stirred the Democratic blood of every listener with a thrilling speech. He was followed by Dr. P. A. Holt, of Alamance who made a capital talk. Sidney A. Smith, of Johnston, next addressed the crowd in a very happy manner, and was greeted with much applause. A. M. Lewis, Esq., one of our fearless champions of Wake, made a few remarks, well adapted to the occasion, and the meeting adjourned to 8 o'clock, P. M.

The proceedings of the day were enlivened by music from Boots' famous band, and the roar of cannon at appropriate intervals. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and every Democrat present, and every old line anti-K. N. Whig, (several of whom were present,) though proud of the great majority of 13,000 for Bragg, were fully convinced that Buchanan will carry the State by 20,000 or 30,000.—The Democracy of the State intend to increase their unexpectedly large majority. Just stick a pin here, and we will hold ourselves responsible.

PROCEEDINGS AT NIGHT.

At 8 o'clock the crowd assembled in front of the Court House, Boots' band discoursing very elegant Democratic music. Any quantity of fat pine, split into the requisite proportions, lined the street, and in a few moments scores of torches were lighted. It was no "dark lantern" concern.

"Grim darkness felt the might
And fled away."

Then came the transparencies—fourteen in number, besides several smaller ones gotten up by patriotic little boys on their own hook, bearing such inscriptions as these: "Bragg and Victory," "Buchanan and Breckinridge," and one little five year old specimen of "Young America" bore aloft his little square transparency with "Bragg" on every side.

The first of the series of transparencies represented "Sam" crawling out from under a culvert with a dark lantern in one hand and a Bible in the other. His countenance was decidedly foxish, and he looked every word of—"I'll fool you if I can." It was labelled

"SAM CREEPING OUT."

The second in the series represented "Sam" prospecting the White House. He looked very proud, very portly, and had an enormous goatee. With his thumb hitched in the arm-hole of his vest, he was gazing intensely at the White House, but the color of his coat was *green*. At the top of the transparency were these words:

"SAM PROSPECTING THE WHITE HOUSE,"

and under the figure was

"Intense American Sentiment."

The third in the series represented "Sam" with his head leaning on his hand, his countenance very woful, and his blue coat showed he had the *blues* awfully. This was labelled,

"SAM CREEPING IN,"

and was designed to portray him in the act of going back into his culvert.

The fourth in the series represented "Sam" in his coffin, only his forehead and nose visible. The eye was closed, and we thought it ought to have had that copper cent a young K. N. wanted to give to the Democrats, on it. It was labelled:

LAST REMAINS OF SAM;
Born in New York in 1854,
Died in North Carolina, Aug. 7, 1856.
Will be buried at the head of Salt River in November next."

Next came a beautiful transparency with this inscription:

"McDOWELL, THE BANNER COUNTY,"

followed by another with

"RUTHERFORD, THE LARGEST GAIN."

The next bore the inscription:

"Buchanan and Breckinridge,
THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
The Union must be Preserved.
North Carolina sends greeting to Pennsylvania and Kentucky.
13,000 majority.
20,000 in November.
ROLL ON THE BALLS."

On this was painted a series of balls with a strong Democratic hand pushing them on, the largest behind, and the smaller ones impelled forward by the force in the rear.

Next came the

"REGISTER BULLETIN,"

with a very significant blank below the inscription. Even Guilford was not given.

On the next was inscribed:

"To the patriotic old line Whigs and Americans, who are acting with the national Democratic party:

KERR,	CAMERON,	CLINGMAN,	TERRY,
STEELE,	LOGAN,	GALLOWAY,	WINSLOW,
ROBARDS,	HARRISON,	ALBERTSON, and others.	

Country before party is their motto. We are proud to have their co-operation."

Next came:

"THOMAS BRAGG
13,000 majority!
Thus North Carolina delight to do him honor.
THE OLD NORTH STATE.
See how Bragg's hot Artilery can make the dark-lanterns fly.
DEMOCRACY FOREVER."

On this was painted a thunder cloud, with the lightning playing vividly; and beneath it was a cannon, just discharged, and in the smoke enveloping the muzzle were the scattered fragments of a dark-lantern.

Next came:

"THE NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.
W. W. Holden. Frank. I. Wilson.
Honor to whom honor is due."

On the next was:

"FRANKLIN PIERCE.
WELL DONE THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."

Then followed:

"THE DEMOCRACY OF THE NON-SLAVEHOLDING STATES,
True to the Constitution.
That is all we ask.
We hail them as brothers."

Last, but far from least, came:

"CLINGMAN'S DISTRICT.
5,000 gain!!
Thunder from the Mountains."

The transparencies were all executed by O. P. Copeland, of Raleigh, a native North-Carolina artist, whose skill is well known. The Democracy are much indebted to him for the excellent manner in which he performed his duties; and we say to all that want a portrait painted, Go to Copeland.

The procession being formed, marched first, accompanied by the band of music, to the Executive Mansion; then to the residence of M. A. Bledsoe, Esq.; then to Ed. Cantwell's, Esq.; then to W. W. Holden's, Esq.; and then to A. M. Lewis's, Esq.—All these gentlemen were greeted with three long, loud and enthusiastic cheers, and all responded in warm and appropriate speeches. But for the modesty of the Associate Editor of the Standard he would say that he was also greeted with three magnificent cheers, for which he returned his thanks, and congratulated the Democracy on their great victory.

About twelve o'clock the crowd returned to the Court House and partook of some barbecue. Other "refreshments" were partaken of at several of the residences visited; and all finally dispersed, well pleased, and determined to give Buchanan and Breckinridge at least 20,000 in November next.

A Voice of Warning---Let it be heard and heeded!

We publish below, from an esteemed correspondent in Indiana, a communication on the present condition of parties with reference to the Presidency.—The writer is a man of character and intelligence, and a native son of North-Carolina. He is also an old line Whig, acting with the national Democratic party. He writes from actual observation and experience. He is in the midst of the elements of opposition and hatred to the South, and is, therefore, prepared to speak accurately of the condition of things there—of the combinations formed against his native land, and of the dangers that threaten the Constitution and the Union. We are satisfied that he has not overstated the facts, nor given too strong a color to the picture which he has drawn. We can confidently vouch for the character of the writer; and his communication will show for itself and for him the ardent patriotism by which he is animated.

Read and circulate. The writer is known in Gates County, and his initials will readily be recognized by many of his old friends in that and the adjoining Counties.

For the Standard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 30, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have concluded to address you upon the subject of politics, hoping what I may say will be interesting to you and your many readers in my native State.

It is important for the people of the South to know that Mr. Fillmore has been repudiated in the North, and that abolitionism has absorbed and swallowed up nearly all the Know Nothings of the free States. The great contest, so far as the North is concerned, is to be between the national Democracy and the old line Whigs on the one hand and the black Republicans on the other. Henceforth the *North* is to be *Democratic* or *abolition*. If the national men of the North fail in this contest and Fremont is elected President, we may bid farewell to the rights of the people of the South and the Union. The great battle for State equality, the Constitution and the Union, is not to be fought in the South, but in the *North*. Yes, it is to be fought in the North between the national Democracy on the one hand, and wild fanatical abolitionism on the other. If the black Republicans, from motives of sectional hatred, succeed in electing Mr. Fremont, the South may prepare for the worst; yea, let her prepare to submit or for separation and for war. I am no alarmist, but allow me to express the opinion that in my judgment, the seeds of hatred and of discerd are now being sown in the American garden, which will, sooner or later, be the means of destroying our glorious and happy Union.

It is an undeniable fact that there exists at this time, as deep seated hatred in the minds of nearly one half of the people of the North against the South and her institutions, as there ever existed at any period between this country and any foreign power; and such being the case I can't see how so much pent up malice, (which is increasing every day,) is to escape or be allayed without eruptions and outbreaks of the most fearful character. It seems that the Constitution, which guarantees equal rights and privileges to the citizens of all parts of the Union, is to be no longer regarded, but is to be trampled under foot under the plea of "extending the borders of freedom" and staying "Southern aggressions." Strange as it may appear, still it is none the less true, that a large portion of the Northern people, especially the abolitionists, have persuaded themselves into the belief that the Constitution was made *expressly* and *solely* for the purpose of extending the borders of freedom and for protecting the rights and interests of free *Northern* men alone—hence they contend that "freedom is national and slavery is sectional,"—that all the territories belong to the people of the North.

If such men can only get control of the federal government, their first act, in all probability, would be to pass a law declaring in substance—First, That all the national territories belong to the saints.—Secondly, that they (the majority) were the saints. Thirdly, that there were no saints South of Mason and Dixon's line Such in brief would be the extent of their charity.

It may be well here to state that there are two kinds of abolitionists. First, there are the Greeley and Seward abolitionists—secondly, the Know Nothing, sectional abolitionists. The first of these loves negroes and believes in the unity and equality of the human race. Such men are hard to please and are such as would use the flag of the Union for a winding sheet for a defunct negro. The latter are what may be called Know Nothing abolitionists, who despise negroes, foreigners and the South and her institutions with a most bitter and deadly hatred.—They are the most dangerous and fiendish of all men, and are, in my judgment, the very men that will eventually destroy the Union. They envy and hate the South from sectional and party prejudices, and because the Southern people are happy and prosperous. Yes, they envy and hate the Southern people from no better motives than those which prompt beggars to hate the opulent. These two kinds of abolitionists, although acting together, agree only in three things. 1st, They agree in their hatred to the Democracy—(they call the Democratic party the slave party, and say that Mr. Buchanan is in favor of extending slavery, &c.) 2nd, They agree and are alike as to their hatred of slavery and jealousy of the South. 3d, They agree as to their love for office, which is very great.

There is nothing in a name—principles and justice are everything. As an old Clay Whig, it does my very soul good to see the unflinching Democracy of the North, in the hours of the country's danger, possessing the moral power and courage to stand up boldly and fight for the Constitution, for equal rights, for truth and justice, against the attacks of graceless and powerful guilt.

Let not the South be deceived. It is time for the Southern people to know the important fact that there are at this time, only *two* great parties in the North: One (the Democratic) in favor of the Constitution as it is—of State rights and State equality—of equal rights and privileges to every citizen in the Union. The other, the black Republican abolition party, which is nothing more or less than a great Northern sectional party, striving to get into power with the view of not only dictating to the South, but of depriving her of every Constitutional right. Yes, this great Northern party has adopted a platform which declares that negroes are equal to white men, assumes a rigorous ascendency, and claims for its principles every inch of national territory.

To give the reader an idea of what is going on in this and other Northern States, I would state that never before have I seen greater enthusiasm manifested for any man, than there is shown at this time by the black Republicans for Fremont. On the 15th inst., a great Fremont mass meeting took place in this city, and some thirty thousand abolitionists, negroes and Know Nothings were present with their hundreds of flags and banners blazoning forth to the world. The following are only a part of the inscriptions on their banners: "No more slave States," "Eternal opposition to slavery," "The South is aggressive—we'll maintain our rights against them," "The North for the North," "Down with slavery," "No compromises with slavery," "Resistance to slavery is obedience to God." Let the people of the South remember that the above mottoes illustrate the principles and feelings of nine out of every ten of the men North, *who are not members of the Democratic party*, Fillmore men included. I feel no hesitation in saying that the foes of the Democracy in the North are almost to a man the foes of the South and her institutions. I also firmly believe that the only hope of the Union, is to be found in the success of the national, conservative, Democratic principles, such as are now being advocated in *every* State of the Union by the Democracy and which are set forth in the Democratic platform adopted at Cincinnatti. Some of the black Republican flags have only sixteen stars on them, and which represent only the sixteen *free States.* Yes, the fifteen Southern States—the homes of Washington, Jackson and Clay—are not fit, in their judgment, to have a place on the flag of the Union.

If any Southern man doubts what I have stated, all he need do to be convinced of the truthfulness of the same, is for him to come North and attend the Fremont demonstrations and see for himself. One year ago the black Republicans objected to being called abolitionists by the Democrats, but now they like the name. They also say that they do not expect or desire Fremont to get a single Southern electoral vote, but they say they expect to elect him by *Northern* votes alone. If Fremont should be elected President, in all probability his cabinet and all the important offices of the government, down to the post offices in the South, will be filled by Northern abolitionists. What could or would the South do in such a crisis?

It is no time for the Southern people to be talking about "Federalism," or "ten cents a day."—The issue is not one of ordinary character—a mere matter of dollars and cents—but is one on which the safety, the homes and happiness of the whole South depend.

Mr. Fillmore, as before stated—so far as the North is concerned—is out of the contest. He *cannot get a single Northern State*. If any doubt what I say, November next will tell the story.

It would seem, from the way things have worked, that there was a secret understanding between the Know Nothings, that Mr. Fillmore was not to be run in the North, but only in the South, where he is most popular. It may be the object of demagogues—for the sake of office—to run the two candidates—Fremont and Fillmore,—one North and the other South—with the hope of the two receiving electoral votes enough to elect one of them—say the one that may get the largest number of votes. If such should be the case, Fremont may be the next President; for he will undoubtedly get more electoral votes than Mr. Fillmore. Fremont's friends say that he will get every Northern State; and I am free to say that, in my opinion, he will get a majority of the free States, and he *may get most all of them*, Pennsylvania and Indiana excepted.

Never, until the 16th inst., was there any convention or mass meeting held in this State, by the friends of Mr. Fillmore, to form an electoral ticket for him. On the day above stated, a Fillmore mass meeting was held in this city, and instead of the assembling of twenty or thirty thousand people, as was the case in the Fremont meeting, only some three or four hundred met on the occasion, and it seemed, from the debates that took place at the time, that nearly one-half of that number were anxious to sell out to Fremont. By arrangement between the parties on the 1st of May last, the black Republicans and Fillmore men fused and nominated a State ticket, which is the only one opposed to the Democratic ticket.

I would say, in this crisis, let not the South be divided or deceived. The hour is a trying one.—The great question is, shall the Union be preserved? It is no time for the Southern people to be disputing about domestic or local questions. All local questions in this, as well as in nearly all of the other Northern States, are, for the present, laid aside.—The single question of slavery, is made all in all. I repeat, let the South, and all others, who love the Union, look well to their interests before it is too late.

If the people will only be true to themselves, and I have not yet lost confidence in them, all may yet be right; but if they fail to see their danger, until demagogues and fanatics have got possession of the government, all will be lost in revolutions and bloodshed.

I have said what I have, not as a partizan, but as a Clay Whig, and as one that loves the Union better than party. I repeat, if any doubt the truth of what I have said, let them come North and see for themselves.

The Democrats had a large mass meeting in this city on the 17th inst. Full thirty thousand Union-loving freemen were present, and great enthusiasm prevailed. The Democrats hope to carry this State; still it is a matter of great doubt. It is the first time since the formation of the government, that any large sectional party has been formed. Yes, the black Republican party—(whose members make up nine-tenths of the foes of the Democracy in the North)—has arrayed itself in deadly hostility against the South.

It is evident, to every thinking mind, that the success of such a party, is to be the stepping stone to the downfall of our glorious and happy Union.

Of all the parties that have ever existed, the Democratic party is perhaps the most abused party.—The black Republicans charged the Democrats with having committed all the outrages in Kansas, and with all the crimes done in Congress, and also charge them with being the "tools of slave drivers," and of being in favor of slavery, simply because they stand up for the constitution and for equal rights.—In conclusion I would say, that the Northern Democracy have planted themselves, as it were on the constitution, and are firmly resolved to "bear the flag and keep step to the music of the Union," and if they fall in the contest, they will fall fighting with their faces towards their foes, with the flag of the Union in one hand, and the Constitution in the other.

R. J. G.

LAND WARRANTS STILL DECLINING.—The market both here and in New York is reported overstocked. A few sales were made in the latter city on yesterdap at $87\frac{1}{2}$ cents per acre for 120's; $92\frac{1}{2}$ for 160's and 80's. Large lots were refused. Prices are a figure better here. The bill pending before Congress to make land warrants receivable for the reserved sections on railroad grants and at public sales, intended to enhance the value of warrants, was defeated in the House on the day before yesterday by a large majority, and dealers having no hope of an improvement in prices are now throwing their stock on the market; and as prices are reported below $1 per acre in the Northwestern States, the demand being light, with an increased supply, the market must give away, until they reach a point that will induce capitalists to purchase; when it may settle down to about 85 to 95 cents per acre. By the 1st January next it is supposed that the lands in Kansas and Nebraska will be brought into market, and the issue having greatly fallen off by that time, better prices may be obtained, and warrants may go above $1 per acre.

Washington Star.

GREAT YIELD.—We understrnd that sixteen acres on the Elk Island estate of Julien Harrison, Esq., of Goochland, produced the large amount of eight hundred sixty bushels of wheat—averaging *fifty-three and three-quarters* bushel per acre. *Rich. Enq.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 19, 1856.

If there be truth in the proverb that revolutions never go backwards, the country is indeed on the brink of ruin and the government rapidly approaching dissolution. A faction in one branch of Congress has effected the defeat of the bill providing for the support of one department of the government, thus assuming to accomplish by indirection what it has not undertaken to do directly. The leading fact has already been proclaimed to the world, but the mode of procedure by which this result was accomplished, the factious consumption of time, and the extraordinary co-operation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, call for a full explanation, as indicating the spirit animating the black Republican party in Congress, and developing more clearly the purposes it has in view.

There was time enough yesterday morning between 9 and 12 o'clock to have disposed of the army bill and passed it, as it was clear a majority of the House were in favor of receding from its position, and allowing it to pass as amended by the Senate. The third committee of Conference had reported its inability to agree. In the House, this report was followed by a motion to insist and ask for another committee of conference with the Senate. The motion was voted down by five majority, so that the next motion in order—to recede—might be put. It is fair to presume that the same majority that refused to insist, would have voted to recede, when the bill would have been passed. It requires from thirty-five to forty-five minutes to call the roll of the House, and by insisting upon each motion being decided by yeas and nays, the time was easily consumed. The Senate passed a resolution prolonging the session two hours, reaching the House five minutes before twelve; there was time to have adopted it by acclamation; the yeas and nays were demanded, and while the call was proceeding the hour of twelve arrived, the Speaker directed the Clerk to resume his seat, and pronounced the House adjourned without day. Mr. Banks proved himself equal to the occasion, and hesitated not a moment in obeying the behests of the revolutionary traitors, of whom he is a fit representative.

Mr. Banks' own disposition with regard to the bill and its passage was fully exposed on Saturday. A motion was made for a committee of conference with the Senate, and to instruct the House Committee to recede. The vote was a tie, when Mr. Banks gave the casting vote in the negative. The full responsibility for the defeat of the bill is therefore shared by him, placing himself fully in the ranks of those who, at all hazards, intended to defeat the bill. A motion to suspend the rules that a resolution to prolong the session might be offered, failed to receive a vote of two-thirds, 68 black Republican members voting against it. These men greeted the announcement of the adjournment by the Speaker, with clapping of hands and demonstrations of gratification.

It will be remembered that two Kansas clauses were attached by the House to the bill for the support of the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government, and that the item to defray the expenses of the next Legislature of Kansas was struck out. This bill was finally passed by the House, giving up the two Kansas provisos and the Senate consenting to strike out the appropriation referred to. Another part of the bill provides for the support of the judiciary of the United States, including that of Kansas. The result of this legislation is that the black Republican majority of the House has voted to enforce the laws of Kansas, some of which are admitted to be impolitic and perhaps even unconstitutional, yet refuse to support a Legislature to amend and repeal those laws. To the army bill they attach a proviso, which Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, declared to be a harmless thing, and yet it is insisted on even to the defeat of the bill. Every body perceives that it is not a harmless thing, but rather full of danger and revolution if it had been adopted, on the one hand coercing the Senate and the President to yield to the dictation of the House, and on the other, placing in the President's hands most unusual and dangerous powers.

The precedent set is one boding ill to the country. To deny to the government what is necessary for its support, is to destroy it. If it is thought to be sound policy to abolish the army, let a bill to that effect be deliberately agreed to. Then no appropriation will be necessary for its support. But the laws establishing this branch of the service remain in force, and the President is denied the means of executing them. It opens the way to the success of faction, at some future time, in a single branch of Congress, to defeat all appropriations for the support of the government, and thus to bring it to a summary dissolution. No person can look back to the beginning of abolition agitation in the United States, and consider the strength and volume it has now attained, without the most gloomy apprehensions for the future. The revolutionary elements embodied in the abolition party have progressed step by step, until they have accomplished a revolutionary act, and threaten to make the revolution complete, even to a subversion of the form of the government—for that would be the end of it, if the States continued no hold together. Such a state of things could exist for a short time only, the Union resolving itself into its original elements of thirty-one *independent* as well as sovereign States, to form new associations or maintain a separate existence, as inclination and interest might dictate.

In view of the omission of Congress to pass this bill, the President has issued his proclamation calling together an extra session on Thursday next. In a party point of view, it would doubtless redound to the advantage of the Democratic party to go before the country with the record as already made up. The issue is to be contested at the North, and the question is, whether the conduct of their representatives is to be approved by the people of that section. It could be presented with the greatest force in the manner already determined; but the President's duty is to the country, and he has thought proper to again call upon Congress to perform its duty. Should there be a quorum present on Thursday, there will be nothing but factious proceedings in the House to prevent an adjournment on Friday; if the same mode of resistance is to be continued, a prolongation of the session would be useless. But it will show to the country in a still stronger light, the character and policy of abolitionism.

MECKLENBURG.

A NORTH CAROLIAN KILLED IN LAWRENCE, KANSAS TERRITORY.—On Wednesday the 23d of July, a man by the name of George Wilson, from Mocksville, N. C., was killed in Lawrence, by Edward Chapman, keeper of a livery stable in that place.—It seems, according to a statement published in the Lecompton Union, that the quarel originated about one dollar. Wilson hired a wagon and horses from Chapman to convey himself and daughter to Lecompton, and on his return a dispute arose between them about the price to be paid. Wilson, it seems, refused to pay a dollar which Chapman told him was due, and at the same time telling him (Wilson) that he could not leave without paying. Wilson told Chapman to let him alone, that he did not owe him anything, and at the same time proceeded to get into the stage to go on his journey, when Chapman struck him over the head with a club, fracturing the skull. Wilson proceeded to Westport, where he died in a few hours after his arrival.

The Union has heard that Wilson was partially deranged, occasioned by thr loss of his wife, which happened very recently, and that his daughter was travelling with him for the purpose of trying to reconcile him. He had been to Lecompton, and said he intended to go back home, but on arriving at Lawrence he had the unfortunate difficulty which terminated so fatally. Miss Wilson is now in Westport, Mo., "a stranger in a strange land," and bereft of both father and mother. Chapman gave himself up and is now in custody in this city.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS. Aug. 18.—The Westport "Border, Ruffian" of the 13th inst., says that on Monday night, 200 free soilers attacked the town of Franklin, containing only 20 pro-slavery men. The fight lasted several hours. Six free soilers and four pro-slavery men were killed. The post office was robbed and burnt. The assailants then retreated carrying off the common belonging to the town. Another report says that 11 free soilers were killed and several wounded. The Government troops occupied the town next day. Lane's men have arrived at Topeka.

"THE MODEL PRESIDENT."—Mr. Fillmore, we are told by his admirers, made a model President. Is it not somewhat singular that four years ago, when his services were fresh in the recollection of the people, a Convention of his own party friends assembled to nominate a Presidential candidate, should *have repudiated him?* Such is the fact. In 1852 a Whig National Convention assembled at Baltimore and though sufficiently conservative to adopt a sound platform on the subject of slavery, they nevertheless set aside him whom we are now to regard as a model President. In other words, Democrats are now asked one whom his own party rejected after ample trial, four years since.

Georgian.

JAMES BUCHANAN'S PLEDGES—INTERNAL POLICY. I most heartily pledge myself, should the nomination by the convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the executive, shall be exerted in a firm but conciliatory spirit, during the single term I shall remain in office, to restore the same harmony among the sister States which prevailed before the apple of discord in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast into their midst.—*James Buchanan.*

FOREIGN POLICY.—"Should I be placed in the Executive Chair, I shall use my best exertions to cultivate peace and friendship with all nations, believing this to be our highest policy, as well as our most imperative duty."—*James Buchanan.*

Here is what the London *Chronicle*, one of Queen Victoria's organs, has to say in reference to the Presidential struggle:—

"We should be sorry to see Mr. Buchanan elected, because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, AND THE UNITY OF THE STATES. There is no safety for European monarchical government, if the progressive spirit of the Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. ELECT FREMONT AND THE FIRST BLOW TO THE SEPARATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS EFFECTED!"

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

[illegible], 1856.

Change of Schedule for Mail Train on and after Monday the 4th day of [illegible], 1856.

WEST.	
Leave Goldsboro', at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Raleigh, at	4.00
" Hillsboro',	7.10
" Graham,	8.45
" Greensboro',	10.12
" Jamestown,	10.52
" Lexington,	12.22 p. m.
" Salisbury,	1.21
" Concord,	3.17
" Charlotte,	4.30

EAST.	
Leave Charlotte, at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Concord, at	6.38
" Salisbury,	7.54
" Lexington,	8.33
" Jamestown,	11.04
" Greensboro',	11.39
" Graham,	1.11 a. m.
" Hillsboro',	2.40
" Raleigh,	4.55
" Goldsboro',	7.45

Connecting both ways with the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad, and with the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Superintendent.
79—sw3t.

Wholesale Trade---Fall, 1856.

KERR & MARBURY,

Importers of China Glass and Earthenware, 74 and 76 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHIPS ISABELLA and Autarctic, direct from Liverpool, 143 crates and hhds., of China and Earthenware, consisting of the usual articles in our line. The goods are of the newest styles and best quality. We have also received a large assortment of French, China and Fancy Goods, and a complete stock of Cut, Pressed, and Plain Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Stone ware, &c.; making the assortment the largest and most complete we ever had the pleasure of offering to the public.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

KERR & MARBURY.

Goods carefully packed for transportation.
August 20, 1856. 1147—w4w.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale in Wake County.

I HAVE A VALUABLE PLANTATION, CONTAINing six hundred and thirty acres, for sale. The land is well improved, with a good dwelling house and every other necessary out house,—well supplied with stock water,—springs at a convenient distance, and a well of excellent water in the yard. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, oats, and tobacco. Terms will be made to accommodate the purchaser. If the land be not sold privately by the 26th of next September, I shall on that day expose it to public auction. Purchasers will please call on the subscriber, living within one mile of Rogers' Cross Roads. The land is situated on both sides of the road leading from Parker's Bridge across Neuse River, to Hillsboro', at a convenient distance to stores, shops, and also to Mt. Pleasant Academy, an institution newly established, and now in successful operation.

ALBRITON McDADE.

August 15, 1856. 79—swtd.
☞ Register copy.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

Civil Practice of North-Carolina.

IN 1 VOL. 8 VO., pp. 400. PRICE REDUCED to $3, with Wiley's and Eaton's Forms, Cantwell's Justice and this vol., showing the actual practice in the County Courts. The mere citizen, the functionary, or the lawyer have easy access to business forms and ceremonies. Postage 31 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, as principal depot.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.

Raleigh, August 20, 1856. 78—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE HOLDING RECEIPTS AGAINST Jno. P. Smith, dec. as Constable, will please return them to me as soon as they can, and at farthest by September Court. All magistrates having claims left with them by said Smith, will please leave them with Mills H. Brown, in Raleigh. In case of non-compliance with this request, this notice will be pled in bar of any future recovery.

WM. J. ALLEN,
Ag't for Securities.

August 20, 1856. 1146—wtd.

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN REPRESENTED TO me that *Alfred M. Haywood*, late of the County of Wake, on the 9th day of July last, in said County, did kill and murder one John P. Smith of said County, and that the said *Alfred M. Haywood* hath fled beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said *Alfred M. Haywood* may be apprehended and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Wake County.

DESCRIPTION:

The said *Alfred M. Haywood* is described as follows:—About 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; spare made, hair tolerably dark, visage thin, skin a little dark, fierce look and fierce spoken; supposed to be about 50 years old; weighs 150 lbs., or thereabouts.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the [L. S.] State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 15th day of August, A. D., 1856.

THOMAS BRAGG.

By order of the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1856. 77—6tw.

Valuable Land for Sale.

WE WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 15th of September next, on a credit of twelve months, on the premises, the tract of land in Person County, North Carolina, known as the late residence of Joseph Lunsford, dec'd. It is one of the best high land plantations in that section of country containing about 1200 acres, well adapted to the growth of Cord, Wheat, Oats—fine shipping and manufacturing tobacco. A good portion of which is cleared and in a high state of cultivation and good repair. There is on the land a good dwelling house, kitchen, and negro houses. Also, cribs, stables, tobacco, barns, and a horse-mill, and wheat-threshing machine under the same roof. Said lands lies on each side of the road leading from High Rock to Oxford, and on the road leading from Roxboro' to Mt. Tirzah.

Bonds with good security will be required of the purchasers. The right and title will be retained until the purchase money is all paid. Should it be desirable the tract will be divided to suit purchasers. The Junior Executor is living on the land and would take pleasure in showing it to any one who may wish to purchase.

J. A. LUNSFORD, } Ex'rs.
A. H. LUNSFORD, }

August 11, 1856. 77—swtd.
☞ Register copy.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 3d instant, a negro boy by the name of NELSON. Had on when he went away a black hat with low crown, coat mixed blue and green, pants mixed red and blue, and shoes with coarse soles. He had with him two suits of clothes. He is about six feet high, stoops forward and rocks when walking, is slow of speech, weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and is about twenty-two years of age, complection about common black. Took with him a five dollar bill which did not belong to him. Twenty-five dollars reward will be given for his apprehension if taken in the county, or fifty dollars if taken out of the county.

WILLIAM COLE.

Orange county, August 19, 1856. 78—3t.

A MILLER WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a good miller, who understands thoroughly the grinding of wheat. None need apply, but such as can be well recommended as to character, habits and competency as a Miller. Address

P. T. NORWOOD, Warrenton, N. C.

August 19, 1856. 78—4t.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river an 120 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C. JOSEPH WHITTY.

August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE County.—In Equity.—Bank of the State of North-Carolina and others vs. Daniel G. Fowle, Trustee, and others.

Whereas, the complainants in the above cause have heretofore filed their bill of complaint against Dan'l G. Fowle, Trustee and others, and it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the court of Equity for Wake county, that James M. Benedict, James F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe are non-residents of the State of North-Carolina; this, therefore, is to notify the said James M. Benedict, Jas. F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe, defendants in the above entitled cause, to be and appear at our Court of Equity for said county, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

Given under my hand, this 16th August, 1856.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

Aug. 18, 1856. 78—w&swtds.
☞ Register copy.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,—BEAUFORT COUNTY.—Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1856.—Jesse R. Wilkinson *et al*, vs. Susan Jennings.—Petition for partition of land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Susan Jennings, the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her. On motion, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard once a week for six weeks, notifying the said Susan Jennings to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in Washington, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the matter will be heard *ex parte* and decree taken *pro confesso* as to her.

Witness, Benjamin Runyon, Clerk and Master of said Court at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1856.

B. RUNYON, C. & M. E.

July 23, 1856. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 1144—w6w.

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate in Raleigh.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity for the County of Wake, at its last Term, I shall proceed, on Monday the 25th day of August next, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, to sell the House and lot formerly belonging to William D. Cooke, and lately occupied by the Rev. A. McDowell. The lot contains upwards of an acre of ground; adjoins the lands of Thos. P. Devereux, Esq., and others, and is situated in a delightful part of the City. The improvements are sufficiently good, consisting in part of a commodious Dwelling with a basement story, and all convenient outhouses to make it a most desirable family residence. Persons wishing to examine the property will please call on the undersigned previous to the day of sale.

Terms made known at the sale.

W. W. VASS, Commissioner.

Raleigh, July 23, 1856. 71—swtd.

WALTON HOUSE,
MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS NEW HOTEL IS NOW OPENED FOR THE reception of regular and transient Boarders and the travelling public. Every needed arrangement has been made to promote the comfort of those who may stop with me. My rooms are large, well ventilated and better furnished than any Hotel in North Carolina. It is my intention to make this a FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

My Stables are large and well supplied with provender, and I am prepared at a moment's notice to supply my customers with Horses and conveyances to any part of the surrounding country. C. S. BROWN, Proprietor.

June 18, 1856. 1129—w3m.

The Stage Office for the Tri-weekly Line of Coaches to Salisbury and Asheville, is kept at the Walton House.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.
MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. H.

July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

REFORM MEDICAL COLLEGE.
Macon, Georgia.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES of this Institution, will commence on the first Monday in November next, and close on the first day of March following. Having received two endowments from the State of Georgia, it is in possession of a splendid College Edifice, with Apparatus, Preparations, Specimens and Facilities, and a Hospital for Clinical Instruction, under the direction of the Faculty. Cadavers procured from New York and other cities.

FACULTY:

L. Bankston, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology and Materia Medica.
J. T. Coxe, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine and Therapeutics.
M. S. Thomson, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
I. N. Loomis, A. M., M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, Botany, Pharmacy and Microscopy.
I. M. Comings, A. M., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
O. A. Lochrane, Esq., M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Comparative Anatomy and Comparative Physiology.

TERMS:

Entire fees for tickets to Lectures,	$100
Matriculation (once only,)	5
Anatomical Ticket,	10

Payable invariably in cash in advance, at the opening of the session. Graduation fee, payable before examination, $25.

For particulars address any member of the Faculty, Macon, Ga.

August 9, 1854. 76—sw6tpd.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
August 11, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 12th of Sept'r next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds, issued by the State of North-Carolina, to wit: $40,000 running ten years from 1st July, 1856, and $16,000 running twenty years from July 1st, 1856.

Both classes of Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent per annum, payable 1st of Jan'y and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the accrued interest, to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of the State or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State. D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1856. 76—swtd.

☞ Register please copy.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.	
Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m.
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.
CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.	
Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT,
Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

NOW READY
Swaim's Justice—Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents*.

BY

EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L.B.,
Counsellor at Law.

One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding. Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—



THIS UNPARALLELED PREPARATION IS RECEIVING more testimonials of its wonderful efficacy in removing pain, than any other medicine ever offered to the public. And these testimonials come from persons of every degree of intelligence and every rank of life.—Physicians of the first respectability, and perfectly conversant with the nature of diseases and remedies, have recommended this as one of the most effectual in their line of preparations for the extinction of pain. The Pain Killer is used internally and externally, according to the nature of the complaint. It has been found to be an excellent remedy for sudden colds, coughs, &c., fever and ague, asthma and phthysic, pain in the head, kidney complaints, bruises and sores, severe burns, canker, boils and ringworms, weak stomach and general debility, painter's colic, broken breast, &c., bowel complaint and dysintery, cholera, liver complaint and dyspepsia, toothache, &c., &c.

TISBURY, Martha's Vineyard.

This may certify that I have used Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of Cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine.

JAMES C. BOOMER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church.

This may certify that I have used Perry Davis' Veg. Pain Killer in numerous cases, and believe it to be a very valuable medicine. I have prescribed it extensively in bowel complaint, particularly for children, and it is in my opinion superior to any preparation I have ever used for the relief of those diseases.

When given to children, I have always combined it with the syrup of gum arabic, say ten drops to a tea-spoonful of the syrup, well mixed. Others have mixed it with milk and molasses, equal parts.

A. HUNTING, M. D.

This certifies that I have for several years used Mr. Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine.

A. BRONSON,
Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Fall River.

Mr. Perry Davis—SIR: I have used in my family your medicine, called Pain Killer, for many purposes, and have found it a very useful and valuable article. I therefore very cheerfully recommend it to the public regards.

Yours, very truly,
HENRY CLARK,
Pastor of the Baptist Church in West Randolph.

CALCUTTA, November 4th, 1853.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son:—I find it necessary to address you again, as my most sanguine expectations have been more than realized. The call for your valuable medicine is increasing so rapidly that I fear I shall soon be unable to keep pace with it. My particular object in writing now is to beg that on receipt of this you will kindly despatch another lot as ordered in my letter of June last. I hope I will not be entirely out before your last despatch reaches me, of which, however, I have not yet heard from you.

J. L. CARRAU.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son: Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your celebrated Pain Killer in several cases of the Dysintery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, promoted by the feeling of a common humanity, I most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe, and as far as my observation goes, an effectual remedy.

Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD K. FULLER,
Pastor of the 1st Bap. Church, Somerset, Mass.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of dealers in this city, we think no proprietory medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties, as a speedy cure for pain, cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysintery, diarrhœa, cholera morbus, and even Asiatic cholera, yields to its magic power, as we see by reports from those sections in the southwest where the disease has been particularly virulent the past summer.

Montreal Transcript.

Sold by P. F. Pescud, Raleigh; Thos. J. Patrick, Greensborough; Lucas & Moore, Goldsborough; Geo. R. French, Wilmington and by Druggists and Medicine Dealers every where.

March 17, 1856. 34—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—ASHE COUNTY.—In Equity.—Caswell Lea, Henry B. Davis, James Sloan, Mark J. Parrott, and Mary Pickens against Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Rob't S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillespie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, John Eldridge, and Matthew Buckhanan.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Reuben McKenzie, Thomas B. McElwee, George W. McKenzie, Robert S. Baldwin, Stephen Taylor, John M. Lillard, David E. Gillaspie, William W. Lillard, John R. Neal, and John Eldridge are non-residents of this State, but reside in the State of Tennessee; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the weekly North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said absent defendants to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in August next, and plead, answer or demur to the above bill in Equity, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the same set for hearing accordingly.

Witness, George Bower, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the 27th June, 1856.

GEORGE BOWER, C. M. C.

July 4, 1856. 1132—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—NASH County.—Court of Equity, Spring term, 1856.—Henderson Hocutt vs. Elizabeth Tisdale and others.—Original Bill.

In this case it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that John C. Bailey and Joel Tisdale, two of the defendants, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the North-Carolina Standard, notifying the said John C. Bailey and Joel Tisdale to appear before the Honorable Judge of our Court of Equity, at the court to be held for the county of Nash, at the court-house in Nashville, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said bill, or judgment will be entered up against them *pro confesso*, and the cause set for hearing.

Witness: B. H. Blount, Clerk and Master of our said court, at office in Nashville, 3d Monday of March, 1856.

B. H. BLOUNT, C. M. E.

July 18, 1856. 1134—w6w.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER having removed a few miles from the neighborhood, offers for sale one valuable tract of land containing between five and six hundred acres; only sixty acres cleared, the balance is in original growth and well timbered, lies on Middle Creek in Wake county, and 14 miles south of Raleigh. There is no dwelling house on the land, but there are other buildings, fine water, and a beautiful site for a residence immediately on the stage road leading from Raleigh to Fayetteville. This healthy location with the fertile soil attached to it, together with its being a good stand for business, renders it a desirable situation. A bargain may be had if early application be made. A credit of two or three years will be given if desired. I would also sell on accommodating terms two or three other valuable tracts near the same neighborhood.

Address the subscriber at Raleigh, N. C.

N. MYATT.

July 21, 1856. 70—tf.

☞ Register copy.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of moving to Arkansas now offers his two separate tracts of land for sale, viz: the home tract, containing two hundred and fifty acres, it being in the County of Granville on the waters of Ledge of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of J. J. Clark, Solomon Perry and others, four miles north of Fish Dam Bridge, directly on the road leading from Oxford to Chapel Hill, with a good dwelling house and all necessary outhouses. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, with firstrate water in the yard, and a never failing well in the horse lot.

The other tract containing two hundred and thirty-four acres on the waters of Cedar Creek, near Neuse River, and adjoining the lands of Aaron Shearon and others. This land is well timbered, with about one hundred acres cleared. It is a firstrate tract of land well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn and wheat. Any person or persons wishing to buy, would do well to come and look for themselves.

THOMAS R. MOORE.

July 11, 1856. 67—swt01.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, POSITIVELY, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.

The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.

GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary fun for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.

Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m.

☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.

H. C. STROUD & CO.

Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10.
$310,000 *worth of Farms and Building Lots.*

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA (CULPEPER Co.,) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

☞ More Agents are wanted to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per mouth. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, *Port Royal, Caroline Co., Va.*

June 30, 1856. 63—swtd.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.
GREENSBORO,' N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.

The course of study is designed to embrace every thing necessary to a substantial and ornamental education. Great prominence is given to the solid branches. Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no institution in the country, in every thing necessary to a complete education.

For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, Principal.

July 2, 1856. 64—sw2m.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.
South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Allegheny Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Allegheny mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,		$10 00
" " " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Allegheny Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Allegheny Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Allegheny Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places.

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Ag't S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

FRONT STREET HOUSE.

THIS PLEASANTLY LOCATED RESORT FOR Summer is now open for the reception and accommodation of Visitors under the superintendence of Jos. S. Pender, well and favorably known as the late proprietor of the "Edgecombe House," Tarboro', N. C., and W. C. King.

DIMENSIONS OF THE BUILDING.—The main building is 113 feet in length and three stories high with two piazzas in front.

ROOMS.—Our rooms are well ventilated and open upon piazzas one hundred and forty-five feet in length in full prospect of the prominent points on the Harbor.

SPENDID VIEW.—There is a promenade on top of the main building one hundred and thirteen feet in length, presenting a magnificent view of the Ocean and affording a most delightful walk during the shades of evening for those desirous of taking exercise.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTLEMEN.—A large saloon has been fitted up on the first floor immediately facing the Harbor, where newspapers and other sources of enjoyment will be always found.

DINING APARTMENT.—Our room for this purpose is sufficiently spacious to comfortably seat one hundred and fifty persons, and the tables therein will be provided with every luxury that our waters afford and no expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

ICE.—Our boarders will be supplied with that refreshing luxury during the entire season.

SERVANTS.—Obliging servants will always be in readiness to attend to the wants of our Guests.

STABLES.—Attached to the premises are stables for horses amply provided with provender and attentive hostlers.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.—Two fine boats with skillful and careful boatmen will always be in readiness at moderate prices for sailing about the Harbor during the day and rowing at night.

BATHING.—Particular attention has been paid to our Bathing Houses and the invigorating sea bath can be taken within a short distance of the Hotel.

The rates of board will be moderate, viz:

Board per month,	$20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 50
Single Meal,	50

OURSELVES.—We pledge the most unremitting exertions for the comfort of our guests. No effort will be spared to make their stay pleasant and agreeable. We invite those visiting this desirable Summer Resort to give us a call.

J. S. PENDER,
W. C. KING,

Beaufort, June 27, 1856. 66—sw2m.

THE KNUCKLE WASHING MACHINE,
WITH 200 FLOATING BALLS,

MADE AND SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER, OWNER of the Patent Right in the Counties of Johnston, Wake, Person, Caswell, Alamance and Orange, N. C. All orders addressed to me at Hillsborough will be promptly attended to. ALEX'R DICKSON.

Also, for sale by James M. Towles, Raleigh, N. C.

July 5, 1856. 1132—wtf.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERTAIN remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALITY, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney*,

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D.
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D.
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*

R. H. BATTLE,
W. W. HOLDEN,
CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.
INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	30 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariable cash prices*:

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50

With an extra copy for the person sending the money.

For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st August, 1856:

Anderson, Miss Ella
Andrews, Robert R
Adams & Co, Express Ag't 4
Avery, Dr T S
Arnold, Ira E
Adams, E
Ag't Graefenberg's Remedies,
Allen, Geo M
Adams, Alvis D
Anderson, R W 3

Bruce, H G
Briggs, Thos
Bush, Wm
Beasley, S
Boothe, Mary W 2
Bryan, Henry R
Broughton, Gaston 2
Bashford, James 2
Byrd, Nathaniel
Brogden, A J
Belden, Miss Louisa R
Blake, Mary L
Buffalo, G W 2
Banks, Mrs A G
Baker, Miss Martha H
Barker, John
Betts, A W
Blake, Dempsey
Bristin, Patrick
Baxter, R P
Bashford, Mrs Cornelia
Brown, Miss Elizabeth J
Booker & Gully,
Buffalo, Henry
Beavers, Austin
Bell, Mrs Eliza
Beavers, Alsey
Do James
Barbee, Mrs Fannie
Banks, Linn
Binamon, A J

Coleit, Warren
Carroll, Wm
Cope, Miss Fanny
Carroll, H H
Clayton, L T
Carter, Miss Emma A
Cooley, Jacob H
Curfman, John F
Cook, Miss Martha B
Chadwick, S W
Clark, Miss Martha J
Cavitt, Miss Sallie A
Christmas, Seth
Carter, David J
Cole, Wm
Charlotte, John 5

Dorsett, John W
Davis, G J F
Day, Jesse
Davenport, W H 2
Dewar, A H
Durand, Mad'lle Leoni

Emmons, E

Frensley, John L
Foster, Roger
Finch, Mrs E D 2
Fann, E M

Graham, James M
Garrett, Catharine E
Garrod, Martha H
Green, Mrs
Gold, Mrs E
Gibbs, A N 2
Garnett, Theodore S
Getmer, Wm S
Gilliam, Rob't B
Galasppie, Mrs Fannie

Holden, W H
Hanalson, Nathaniel
Holloman, Wm H
Haze, Rev Mr, Col's Ag't,
Hart, T H 2
Harris, Nancy 2
Hardie, Joseph
Hodge, Madison C 2
Hutchings, S C
Hunter, Mrs L
Hicks, W J
Hood, John C
Harrison, B
Howard, J W
Henderson, Miss Carril
Hendren, A B
Howell, Thos
Hester, Mrs Martha A
Hailey, Thomas L.
Hays, Monroe
Hill, Miss Mary A
Hill, A J
Hamlet, Rob't T
Howard, Helen A
Hutchings, C N O
Honeycut, Ann Eliza
House, Anna
Hughes, J F
Harris, Rob't A

Jeffreys, Mrs M Hardie
Jones, Maj Willie D
Jenkins, Miss Selina
Johnson, Ramsom
Do Wm Hughes
Jones, Wm
Johnson, William
Do Martha A

Ironmonger, F M
King, Patrick R.
Kerney, Geo Joseph
Kennett, J M
Lumbley, Washington
Lockett, Hardy
Lawson, J
Lassiter, John
Little, Miss Mary E
Lewis, Geo C
Little, Wm
Lynch, T H
Lane, Miss Fanny
Lockley, Miss B
Lowe, Col C
Leslie, A

McColester, John H
McCarrell, Wm
Miller, Mrs Mary
Murray, Thos R
Morphis, Samuel
Moore, W A
McCullers, Miss Mary
Matcher, Rob't 2
McGeehee, George
Massie, John W
Mitchiner, Miss Arabella
Moss, Willie
Mendenhall, Perry
Matthews, Wm
Morgan, Mrs E
Morgan, Mr E
Maynard, Mrs Martha
Moore, Miss H N
Mills, Miss Emily
McCullers, E S
Macklin, Miss Starky
Mitcheuor, Miss Martha
Miller, Mrs Eliza A
McCahill, Charles
Marshall, Rhoda
Magee, T R

Neale, Mrs Ann G
Neal, Ham W
Newby, J M
New, N S
Newby, Wm R 12
Olmstead, J J
Parish, Wiley R
Pulham, Joel L 5
Parker, Miss Ann C
Pierce, Wm F V
Parker, Mary C
Philips, Dr A L 2
Putley, Wm
Pullen, Martha R
Page, Miss Mary E
Price, Miss Elizabeth
Pope, Burwell
Proctor, John
Pennington, Charles
Price, Miss Elizabeth

Royster, Thomas
Ray, Mrs Sarah R
Rogers, Peleg
Reed, Miss Sophia
Robertson, Martha A
Rey, Ellenthia
Rodman, Wm B
Reaves, R B

Scales, Fannie
Smith, Mrs Elizabeth
Stevenson, Amos
Sterling, Richard
Stanley, Rufus
Sykes, John A
Steward, Mrs Betsey
Stephenson, Amos
Sanders, Susan F

Teasley, Edward
Thompson, Miss Emma L
Turner, Miss Nannie
Taylor, Miss Virginia J
Thompson, Nelson T
Thomas, Wm
Tinnin, C W

Vaugha & Edwards,

Williams, T V 8
Williams, John M
Whitaker, Elizabeth H
Williams, Miss E W
Walton, J
Wayatt, John
Williams, Mrs Charles E
Williams, Miss Clauda
Winthrop, Charles
Wray, Pinkney J
Watkins, Newbon
Watson, Wm
Weatherspoon & Co, R T
Williams, Wm
Whitaker, Hamden
Williams, David
Williams, J V
Wiggins, Miss Peninah
Williams & Gorman,
Williams, W J
Weathers, Miss Valeria
Whitlock, Mrs Jane
Whitaker, Miss Virginia A
Williams, Mrs Martha
Williams, Duncan
Womble, A T.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, August 4, 1856. 74—4w

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE!
READ! READ!! READ!!!

20,000 Agents wanted to sell in every town in the U. States,

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Late Minister to England, and formerly Minister to Russia, Senator and Representative in Congress, and Secretary of State,

INCLUDING THE MOST IMPORTANT OF HIS STATE PAPERS.

By R. G. HORTON, Esq., Literary Editor of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE ABOVE BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A gentlemen well qualified by his literary attainments, and his long connection with the Democratic press. He was furnished personally by the distinguished subject of the memoir with many of the dates and facts of his early life, and from authorized friends of Mr. Buchanan has been supplied with material inaccessible to other parties. The proof-sheets have been submitted to authorized parties. It can therefore be called without reserve

AN AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY.

The book makes a handsome 12mo volume of 430 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and is embellished with an accurate Portrait on Steel. Price, $1. For further particulars, apply to DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

☞ Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

July 21, 1856. 70—2t.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all persons should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.

Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKWITH & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his residence and tract of land near Louisburg, Franklin county. The residence, not more than ¼ of a mile from the Court House, is located on a beautiful eminence, commanding a fine view of the town on one side, and of the plantation on the other. The tract contains about 460 acres, 240 of which is river bottom, which has been dyked and thoroughly drained, over 1000 yards of underdraining having been recently laid. There is a meadow of some twenty acres, from which may be cut annually a large quantity of hay. A plenty of timber to keep up the farm, also an orchard of young fruit trees, consisting of apples, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, cherries, &c.

Louisburg is improving rapidly, has a good male and female school, and now in course of erection a large female college, not more than a ½ mile from the premises.

The whole of the above tract will be sold, or if it will suit the purchaser, 100 acres adjoining the corporate limits of town.

Terms made to suit purchasers.

A. G. JONES.

Louisburg, July 5th, 1856. 65—sw2m.

☞ **Attention! Everybody.**

THOSE INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by note or cash, by the 1st day of September, as we have determined to make a change in our business on that day. We hope our friends will not fail to come in by that time.

BOOKER & COLE.

Raleigh, July 16, 1856. 67—td.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.
(FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S)
West Side Railroad.
Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE. In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 5th, 1856. 22—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the C of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Espiscopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, beaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $[illegible]000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to et it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL,
Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

Turnip Seed.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH, RED TOP, LARGE GLOBE, English Norfolk, and Ruta Baga, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

Raleigh, July 28, 1856. 72—

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Office of the W. N. C. R. R. Co.,
STATESVILLE, July 25, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held in Statesville, Iredell co., on the 28th of August next. All transfers of stock must be filed in this office before the 5th of August, that a correct list may by reported to the meeting. None but a Stockholder can be a proxy.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Sec'y & Treas'r.

73—t28A.

GUANO.—3000 BAGS NO. 1, PERUVIAN GUANO in store and to arrive. For sale by
N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.

COFFEE.—350 BAGS RIO, LAGUIRA, AND JAVA Coffee, for sale by
N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.

SUGAR.—15 HHDS. N. O. AND W. I. SUGAR; 200 bbls. Crushed, Powdered, and Coffee Sugar, for sale by N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.

MACKEREL.—75 BBLS. NO. 3 MACKEREL, FOR sale by N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.

MOLASSES.—60 BBLS. N. O. AND LOW PRICED Molasses, for sale by
N. M. MARTIN, BRO. & CO.
Grocers and Com. Merchants,
Petersburg, Va.

July 30, 1856. 73—swtf.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.

July 1, 1856. 66—tf.

☞ Register copy.

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.